INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times thcid paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B. 1053

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

VOL. XIX NO. 199 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SIMLA DENIES CHARGE OF BREACH OF FAITH

WHAT IS NOT EXPLICIT IS NOT IMPLICIT !

Flat Denials And Laboured Justifications

POLICE FORCE AT REVENUE COLLECTIONS

The Government of India have issued a statement in defence of the conduct of the Provincial Governments.

The Simla statement is not a counter charge-sheet as was generally speculated in political circles. On the contrary it is in effect a feeble defence of the policy of persecution and terrorism complained of by Mahatma Gandhi. "Pure fiction," "without foundation," "untrue" are the terms freely used in reply to some of the charges levelled against officialdom in various provinces.

Wherever, however, the Congress charge sheet cannot be repudiated specious attempts are made to explain it away. The following quotation is an illustration of this attempt:—

"The police were not used directly for the collection of land revenue; but they were taken only to a few villages which the revenue officers were afraid to visit for the purpose of collecting land revenue without the support of the police."

In a number of cases the Government replies characterise the Congress charge as vague and, therefore, beyond investigation, while in others the argument is advanced that they do not come under the terms of the Settlement. In short in the latter cases the Government position is: "what is not explicit is not implicit'.

REPLY TO GANDHIJI'S CHARGE-SHEET

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

An important statement issued by the Government of India to-day opens with the following: —

"When Mr. Gandhi visited Simla about the middle of July he gave to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, two lists of complaints. The first related to alleged instances in which specific provisions of the settlement had not been observed by Government. The second contained complaints of a general character which did not relate to breaches of specific provisions of the settlement but which purported to show that the local Governments were pursuing a policy of oppression against the Congress and its members.

ASSURANCE TO GANDHIJI.

Mr. Gandhi was assured that the facts would be ascertained from the local Governments with as little delay as possible and that the Government of India in consultation with the local Governments would secure observance of the settlement in any case in which it was established that breach of the settlement had occurred. In accordance with this assurance the lists were communicated immediately to the local Governments who were asked to report the facts.

REPLY FROM PROVINCES.

The replies of the local Governments on practically all matters of complaints have been received and since Mr. Gandhi has published lists of his complaints, the Government of India consider it proper that the facts, as so far ascertained, should also be published. They believe that the contents of the two attached schedules will enable the public to form a correct estimate of the justification for the complaints that have been made against the local Governments."

The statement then proceeds to set forth in columnar form the complaints made by Mr. Gandhi and the replies thereto received from the local Governments.—A. P. The total number of complaints dealt with, the majority of which are of local importance, is 79.

SCHEDULE I

The first schedule deals with alleged instances of specific breaches of Settlement and the second with general complaints made by Mr. Gandhi. The following is a summary of the more important items treated in the first schedule.

Madras Presidency

LIQUOR PICKETING.

As regards Madras Presidency Mr. Gandhi complained that the officers were circularised in July to the effect that peaceful picketing of liquor shops did not include picketing of abkari sales.

The local government replies that the Settlement merely lays down that picketing is not illegal in itself and consequently is not illegal if resorted to at toddy sales. Picketing of consumption of liquor may be resorted to provided lawful methods are used. If illegal methods are employed or disorder ensues or is likely to ensue the matter must be dealt with under the ordinary law.

SECTION 144.

Mr. Gandhi complained that section 144 was applied against members of the Tanjore Bar for picketing liquor shop sales.

The Government replies that the allegation is entirely without foundation.

Mr. Gandhi complained that peaceful picketers had been prosecuted on faked charges.

The Government remarks that the allegation is unsupported by specific instances and that none have come to their notice except one or two cases brought by private persons which have been found to be false and have been promptly dropped.

PHYSICAL INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Gandhi complained of physical interference with picketing.

The Government replies that the allegation is vague and so far as it is general, is false. The only instance of use of force on the part of the police brought to their notice was in Coimbatore where light canes were employed to move on a large crowd and no com-

(Continued on page 5.)

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Aug. 23

At three in afternoon Mr. Baldwin motored to Palace and had interview with King lasting three-quarters of an hour. Like Mr. MacDonald Conservative leader was also centre of interest for crowd who surged around his car as he departed smiling and smoking his famous cherrywood pipe.

King visited Duke of Glouchester in Nursing Home, and spent an hour with him. Duke, whose condition is satisfactory, is expected to leave Nursing Home in fortnight.—Reuter.

Budapest.—Count Julius Karolyi at request of Regent, resumed attempt to form Ministry, this time successfully. New Cabinet includes Karolyi as Premier and provisional Minister of Finance and Doctor Louis Walko as Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

POLICE RAID ON CONGRESS COMMITTEE

FARIDPUR, Aug. 23.

The Police raided to-day the offices of the District Congress Committee, the Civil Disobedience Council, the Students Association and the Gobindpur Congress Committee and it is alleged, seized at the last named place seven live bombs with explosives. A Moslem ynayandas, President of the Stuyarandas, President of the Students Association were arrested. —A. P.

CATHOLIC REVOLT IN SPAIN

Sequel To Anti-Clerical Measures

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Madrid—Thirty thousand troops have been despatched to Northern Spain to cope with the threatened armed revolt of the fanatic Catholics arising from Government's anti-Clerical measures.—Reuter.

VICEROY-MALAVIYA CORRESPONDENCE

BENARES, Aug. 23.

Correspondence has been going on between Pandit Malaviya and the Viceroy about the present political situation. It appears that this started before the Pandit left Bombay for Benares on the 15th instant. His last telegram to the Viceroy, of over 800 words, was despatched on the 19th and the Pandit dealt in it with the objections raised to the Government acceding to Mahatma Gandhi's demand for an impartial enquiry. It appears that the Pandit has appealed to Lord Willingdon both in the interest of India and England to reconsider the matter and make it possible for the Congress to offer co-operation at the Round Table Conference. No reply has yet been received from the Viceroy.

'PHONE ABRUPTLY CUT OFF.

It is understood that Pandit Malaviya received a message from Ahmedabad over the telephone that Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbai Patel are proceeding to Simla to-night. Asked whether Pandit Malaviya was also going to Simla, Pandit Malaviya said that the telephonic conversation was abuptly cut off and it was not certain yet, but the Pandit would certainly go if necessary.—A. P.

RIOT IN JERUSALEM

Sequel To Arrest Of Arab Leaders

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Jerusalem—Rioting is reported to have occurred at Nablus following the arrest of the Arab leaders. The affair is officially minimised, but Arab newspapers say that many have been injured among the police and the people.—Reuter.

ARREST OF YASHPAL IN CAWNPORE?

CAWNPORE, Aug. 23.

The C.I.D. have arrested, on suspicion, a young man, who is alleged to be an absconder. He gave his name as Ramnakhamal, son of Jagaram, of village Shahzada in Sialkot District of the Punjab He is stated very much resemble Yashpal, efforts to arrest whom have so far proved fruitless, despite offers by the police of substantial rewards. Ramrakhamal is stated to have been arrested thrice before having been mistaken for Yashpal. Investigations are proceeding.

The local police raided the office of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, recently opened in Misri Bazaar, late to-night and seized some documents.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S FATEFUL TRIP TO SIMLA

—:o:—

Congress President, Jawaharlal And Frontier Gandhi To Accompany

CONGRESS WANTS REASONABLE SATISFACTION

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

The following is the text of the wire sent by Gandhiji to the Viceroy on; 21st August seeking an interview with Viceroy:—

"I see so many rumours supposed to be authoritative. The last one compels an explanation. It says that the publication of the charge-sheet has upset the Government and is likely to prevent the grant of enquiry reported to be under contemplation. This pre-supposes some indiscretion or discourtesy on my part. I have endeavoured scrupulously to avoid both.

NOTHING WRONG.

The charge-sheet was part of relevant correspondence and was referred to in your letter of 31st July and Mr. Emerson's letter of 30th July published from Simla. Hence I considered it necessary to publish it.

Messrs. Sastru, Jayakar and other friends are asking me to state my position. I have done so to them but I feel that in justice to you and to the cause I represent I must make my position as clear as I can to you personally.

WANTED IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL.

I contend that the appointment of an impartial tribunal is implicit in the settlement, in the event of differences arising between the Government and the Congress regarding the interpretation of the settlement or its working in practice.

"REASONABLE" SATISFACTION.

I have been prepared, as I am now, to waive such inquiry, if by a quiet personal discussion or some such informal means reasonable satisfaction is given to the Congress

I am most anxious to avoid breach on side-issues or misunderstandings and am, therefore, prepared to even proceed to Simla if you think discussion is necessary. I am withholding publication of this pending your reply."

VICEROY'S REPLY

The following is the text of the telegram which Mahatma Gandhi received last night from the Viceroy:—

"Your telegram of 21st August. If you consider that further discussion will help to remove your difficulties, I shall be glad to hear from you informing me what day you will arrive in Simla."

TAKING UP THE BURDEN.

—:o:—

The following is the text of the telegram which Mahatma Gandhi sent in reply to the Viceroy this morning:—

"Thanks for your wire. As I want to leave nothing undone, therefore, though I have no difficulties not known to you and though my wire left with your decision regarding desirability of personal discussion, I gladly take burden upon my shoulders and am leaving for Simla tonight reaching there Tuesday.

LEADERS TO ACCOMPANY.

I am inviting President, Working Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal and Khan Abdul Gafar Khan to be with me during my stay at Simla. As matters, somehow or other, leak out, almost invariably in garbled form and creating misunderstandings, it seems to me necessary in the public interest to publish wires recently exchanged. I am, therefore, handing them to the press."—A. P.

SARDAR GOES WITH GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Jawaharlal And "Frontier Gandhi" At Simla.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

From enquiries made it is understood that after Gandhiji-Pattani conversion the political situation is more hopeful.

Mahatmaji has instructed Pundit Jawaharlal and Khan Abdul Gafar Khan to remain at present at Simla when he reaches there.

Sardar Vallabhbhai is also starting with Mahatmaji, Sjt. Mahadeo Desai remaining here.

Great rush is expected this evening at prayer time, people going for Mahatma's darnshan three hours before.

New Intermediary On The Scene

Mahatmaji had a long discussion this morning with Sir Prabhashankar Pattani who came here. After about two hours discussion, Mahatmaji decided to start for Simla and he sent the following wire in the noon to the Viceroy.

SIR P. PATTANI AS PEACE EMISSARY

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi received late last night the decision of the Viceroy's Executive Council to grant him an interview. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani who had been in telegraphic correspondence with Gandhiji is arriving here this morning. Mahatma Gandhi will decide when to leave for Simla, after consulting Sir Prabhashankar Pattani.—A. P.

Poona Horticultural Show

The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, Poona has arranged to hold a flower, fruit and vegetable show at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on September 17. Those who intend to compete mus make their application for entires in the case of classes IV to IX both inclusive on or before the 31st August and in regard to all others on or before the 10th September.

KING'S ATTEMPT TO AVERT CABINET CRISIS

Calls Tory And Liberal Leaders To Buckingham Palace

NO SIGN OF "MAC" RESIGNING

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Political circles construe the latest development as a sign that the King is using his personal influence to achieve what Government has been attempting to do during the past fortnight, namely, to secure a three party agreement on a common policy to meet the grave emergency. Sir Herbert Samuel spent half an hour at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

KING CALLS BALDWIN

No Sign Yet Of Govt Resignation

LONDON, Aug. 23.

There is as yet no suggestion of Government's resignation but an official communique states that on Mr. MacDonald's advice the King has summoned Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel as His Majesty wishes to hear from them what the position of the respective parties is. Mr. MacDonald spent an hour at Buckingham Palace immediately after the King's return from Scotland. Sir Herbert Samuel has been summoned to the Palace at 12-30 p.m.

He and Lord Reading spent the morning with Mr. Lloyd George who was well enough to sit in an arm chair.

Mr. Baldwin conferred in the morning at the Conservative headquarters with Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare, and the Liberal shadow Cabinet is meeting this afternoon.—Reuter.

NO AGREEMENT IN SIGHT

Fate Of Labour Cabinet Precarious

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Consultations will continue tomorrow between the Government and the Opposition. Cabinet will meet again at 7 p.m. on Sunday. At present Ministers are not at all confident that an agreement will be reached. It is generally believed that if Government does not receive any assured measure of support from the Opposition, it will resign, for the Trade Union Congress remains adamant. Members of the T. U. C. are staying in London, in case they are required. The Economic Committee meets on Wednesday. It will then be decided whether it is necessary to resummon the General Council before its meeting at Bristol. Whatever Policy may be framed by the Government, it cannot be operated till Parliament meets and the T. U. C. time table permits of proposals being fully considered at Bristol before the Goernment submits its plans to Parliament.—Reuter.

FOUR CABINET MEETINGS IN FOUR DAYS

Finishing Touches To Scheme

RUGBY, Aug. 22.

Important developments in political situation occurred to-day, and after a long meeting of the Cabinet which was interrupted to permit of further consultation with the Opposition leaders, the following statement was made at number 10 Downing Street.

"The Cabinet have been putting finishing touches to the scheme, which, it is believed, will meet the situation and they will meet and hear the results to-morrow."

FOUR CABINET MEETINGS IN FOUR DAYS.

Details of Government's plans designed to balance the budget are not yet disclosed and announcement of the proposals, which, it is assumed, will be made to-morrow night, is awaited with exceptional interest. To-day's meeting of the Cabinet which was the fourth in four days began at 9-30 this morning, and during luncheon adjournment which was taken shortly after midday, representatives of the Opposition parties Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare, Conservatives, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Donald Maclean, Liberals, were received by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of Exchequer. The Cabinet resumed its sitting at 2-30 and when it dispersed about one hour later, an announcement was made that it will probably be summoned at seven o'clock to-morrow evening.—B.O.W.

PARTY LEADERS SPEND WEEK-END IN LONDON

Available For Any Consultation

RUGBY, Aug. 22.

H. M. the King who arrived at Balmoral yesterday decided to return to London in order to be in closer touch with any further developments in the situation. The special train in which His Majesty accompanied by the Queen is travelling left Ballater at six o'clock this evening.

Leaders of the Opposition parties will be available in London during the week-end in the event of their services being required for further consultation by the Government on measures for balancing the budget with which the Cabinet was engaged to-day.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin arrived in London to-night from France. While passing through Paris, he was interviewed and he expressed the hope that he would shortly be on his way back to Aix-Les-Baines, where he is spending his holiday. The Liberal Leader Mr. Lloyd George has not yet sufficiently recovered from his recent grave illness to participate in consultations, but his deputies, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Donald Maclean, are acting in close agreement with Lord Reading and other leaders of the Liberal Party.—B. O. W.

DEATH DESTITUTION AND STARVATION !

—:o:—

Shocking Tales Of Chinese Floods Which Claim Human Lives In Millions

LONDON Aug. 23.

Hankow.—Deaths as the result of the floods are likely to reach two millions in Hunan and Hupeh. Vast sheets of grey, muddy water stretch as far as eye sees. Thousands of refugees are clustering like flies to the dykes and are gradually succumbing to starvation and exposure. Transport is lacking to take supplies. Thirty thousand square miles are inundated in Hupeh and five million persons are homeless and destitute while in Hunan two million persons are destitute and twenty thousand square miles inundated. It is estimated that one thousand die daily in Wuchang city. Their bodies are thrown into river with dead dogs, donkeys and horses.—Reuter.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
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WANTED—A GRADUATE (Mahomedan) strong in English, Urdu and Persian for the post of Head Master in Anglo-Urdu Middle School at Malegaon, District, Naisk on Rs. 70 p.m. Apply with testimonials, etc. before the 10th September. 1931. K. P. KHARE, Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon Municipality, District Nasik.
A 3473

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A R5703

A LARGE COTTON MILL up-country, requires immediately a SECRETARY with first class antecedents. Must be fully conversant with the work of a Cotton Mill Office, including sale and costing of yarn and cloth, purchase of cotton, control of mill working, accounts purchase of stores, etc., and must be possessed of good liberal University education. Preference will be shown to one who has had administrative experience and who can produce satisfactory evidence of character, honesty and reliability. As the position is one of great trust, the application of one, who comes of a good family and who is highly spoken of by persons whose views are entitled to weight will receive the best consideration. Good salary and prospects will be offered to a really suitable candidate. Apply stating full particulars of education, past experience, age, family connections, salary expected to Box No. 1125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3475

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WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, on salary scale of Rs. 50-8-98 per month with liberal commission, throughout Deccan. Guarantee of business and Cash Security essential. Apply PHONDGE SANSARE & CO., Chief Agents for Deccan, 34, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
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M W5

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E R 5704

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GLAD TIDINGS TO POONA RESIDENTS.—WELL-KNOWN Egyptian Spiritualist, MAHMOUD BEY, will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24, and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay, other days of the week to meet his clients.

For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
R5696

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AMILY MAN, holding responsible position, urgently requires Rs. 300 loan on security. Philanthropic gentlemen, kindly help. Apply Box No. 1130, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A RECOGNISED UP-COUNTRY firm of wholesale importers invite correspondence from Indian manufacturers of all lines of general merchandise, with a view to represent them as distributors in up-country. References and credentials wanted and given. INDO AMERICAN TRADING CO., Allahabad
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T R5605

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M R 5706

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TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of COAL ASHES on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1931.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2|- per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500|- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the undersigned. Otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.

Church Gate.
17th August, 1931.
3449

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March. 1931.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt. as a Director.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1931, to the 9th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
3487

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Messrs. N. B. Saklatvala and E. C. Reid, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.
Bombay, 16th July, 1931.

As explained by the Chairman at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 17th instant certain formalities are necessary in their own interests and Shareholders are therefore requested to come to the Meeting ten to fifteen minutes before the published hour.
3328

Public Notices

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1931, at 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1931.
2. To confirm the appointment of Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt. as a Director.
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4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1931, to the 9th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
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1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1931, to the 9th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1931.
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THE BRADBURY MILLS. LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1931, at 3-20 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1931.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be CLOSED from the 26th day of August, 1931, to 9th day of September, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents
Bombay, 24th August, 1931
3486

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED not to fail to attend TODAY'S Local Meeting at 4 p.m.
3488

ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2626/M. V. of 1931.

OWNERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and require to be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fees from the 1st of July, 1931, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except SATURDAY, on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The Fees for the renewal of the certificates are as below:—

Rs. 8 for a Motor Cycle,
Rs. 32 for a Motor Vehicle of 2 tons and under in weight unladen, and
Rs. 64 for a heavy Motor Vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, viz. 31st August 1931. If presented after the 31st August, 1931, the full registration fee will be charged as under:—

Rs. 10 for a Motor Cycle.
Rs. 40 for a Motor Vehicle of 2 tons and under in weight unladen, and
Rs. 80 for a heavy Motor Vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

REGISTRATION DISCS SHOULD NOT BE SENT.

Motor owners in the mofussil are advised that if possible, they should pay the amount of renewal fee into the nearest Government Treasury and forward the chalans passed by the Treasury officers to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, along with their registration certificates.

Those who cannot find it convenient to pay the renewal fee into a Treasury should send it to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, by Money Order, mentioning the correct number of the Motor Vehicle concerned in the money order coupon to avoid all possibilities of error.

Renewal fees SHOULD NOT BE SENT IN NOTES OR COIN and the Motor Vehicles Department will not be responsible for any such amounts even if sent in registered or insured letters.

Cheques forwarded in payment of the renewal fees should be made payable to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The renewal fee or any part thereof should not be sent in postage stamps as such stamps will not be accepted by the Motor Vehicles Department.

Registration certificates of motor owners residing out of the City of Bombay will be sent after renewal to the District Superintendents of Police concerned for delivery. It is therefore essential that owners should intimate their correct addresses to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, when forwarding certificates for renewal.

(Sd.) G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
3479

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

In Insolvency.
I. P. No. 329 of 1926.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INSOLVENCY OF VITTALDOSS CHANSHAMDOSS, an Insolvent.

To
(1) JAGJEEVANDOSS CHAGANLAL, CHOTALAL CHAGANLAL, CHUNILAL CHAGANLAL, Commission Agents, Thumbakanta, Out-Fort, Bombay.
(2) HARILAL, JESANGLAL, POONAMCHAND JECHAND, Merchants and Commission Agents, Thumbakanta, Fydhownee, Out-Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 17th September, 1926, an Order was made adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent and directing that his estate should be administered in a summary manner. By an order of the Master, dated 13-8-1931 notice of the Insolvency to you was ordered by substituted service.

V. RADHAKRISHNAIYA,
Advocate for Insolvent.
1, Law Chambers,
High Court,
Madras. 3462

Public Notices

SCHEDULE "A".

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

(Rule 8)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information in accordance with Rule 8, Part II of the Rules for places of Public Amusement in the City of Bombay, 1914, made under Section 22, Sub-Section (1), clauses (f), (h), (g) and (n) of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, that we Ebrahim Tayabally Cinemawalla and Ebrahim Jivaji Jani propose erecting a Cinema Theatre at Parel Road, Chambar Lane, on the ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, being plot Case No. 88 of Scheme, 47, admeasuring about 2305 square yards and assessed under Municipal "E" Ward Nos. 7571, 7572, 7573 (1 & 2), 7575 (1 & 2), Street Nos. 21, 22, 23, 23A, 25, 25A and registered under Collector's New Cadastral Survey No. 559 of Mazagon Division.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said Cinema Theatre should be received by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, not later than the Seventh day of September, 1931, that is to say, within fourteen days from the date of this notice:—

Messrs. MERWANJI BANA & CO., L.C.E.S.
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
"Cama House", 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated at Bombay, the 24th day of August, 1931.
3478

NOTICE

THE MEETING of the DEBENTURE-HOLDERS of The SHOLAPOOR SPG. & WG. CO., LTD. which was convened for Friday, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company has been ADJOURNED for want of Quorum to FRIDAY, the 28th August, 1931, at the same time (3-30 p.m.) (S. T.) and place (Sudama House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay) as the original meeting.

Agents,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.
3481

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of HIRABAI, daughter of Ramrao Atmaram Wagle, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, ... Deceased.

RAMRAO ATMARAM WAGLE, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an appraiser. His Majesty's Customs, Bombay residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

12th day of August, 1931.
Messrs. THAKORDAS and MADGAVKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3480

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST KAMATIPURA LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for Huseinaboo daughter of Nomabhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla, the defendant and with the consent of Haji Mahomed Allimahomed the plaintiff in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 31st July, 1931 in Suit No. 975 of 1931 (Haji Mahomed Allimahomed the plaintiff, versus Huseinaboo daughter of Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla the defendant) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground and leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 1st Kamatipura Lane in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts (quit and ground 46 square yards and leasehold 104 square yards) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under New Nos. 1070, 1072 and Street Nos. 47-49, and 1 and New Street No. 70 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on the North by a gully, on the South by 1st Kamatipura Lane, on the East by the property of Samsoodin Babuji and on the West partly by the property of Adamji Moosaji and partly by the 1st Kamatipura Lane, the said premises are registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos. 10197 and 17677 and New Survey Nos. 5800 and 5801 (part) and bearing Cadastral No. 22 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Kanga & Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the defendant at their Office at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

(Established 1876).

23-25 Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,500.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 3. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required.). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

GONORRHOEA SPECIFIC
SHANTVAN
Cures acute or chronic Gonorrhoea. No syringing is necessary. Price 1-12-0 with V. P. P.
REDKAR AGENCY,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 4.

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ACHIEVEMENT!!

India's Industrial Achievement In The Shape Of Your Every-day Necessities—

Khadi, Silks, Mill-Goods, Provision, Hosiery, Leather-Goods, Steel Furniture, Artware.

POONA SWADESHI

FOR MODERATE PRICES & HELPFUL SERVICE

2432 EAST STREET POONA, CANT.

Buy

Singken's Chinese Cigarettes

made in three delicious brands.

GOLD DOLLAR

in tins of fifty each

GOLDEN SPARROW

OR LION AND HORSE

in packets of ten each.

Sold at popular prices and available everywhere.

No Cough, No Finger Stains, No Craving

A pearl after breakfast, a diamond after dinner, a jewel after supper. A few puffs of our cigarettes steady the nerves and soothe the tired feelings. Start smoking to-day.

SING KEN & CO.

Agents for Manchung Tobacco Co. and China Liberty, Tobacco Co., 262, Bapty Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

Always ask for

KERALA'S SOAPS

Toilet and Washing Purest and Best Prices to suit all.

Made in India by Indians.

AGENTS:—**P. MUNCHERJI & Co.**

10, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH PRESIDENCY

(LIFE) INSURANCE Co.'s (PROVIDENT)

Head Office:—AMRUT BUILDING, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 125/- and upwards.

Monthly Premiums from As. 8/- Re. 1/- and upwards

LIBERAL TERMS For ENERGETIC AGENTS.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele Specialist

(Vadifalia, Surat)

Without Operation

Cures Radically (with one injection).

HYDROCELE

At One Sitting

IN BOMBAY

From 1st to 6th every Month

In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

For Inquiry or details with certs. send 3 annas Stamps.

Trade & Finance.

"DISTRESS GOLD" COMING EVERYDAY

Exchange Problem Becoming Serious

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

BOMBAY, Aug. 21.

MONEY.

Money rates remained easy with call funds placed between 3 and 3-1/2 per cent. except to-day, when the rate rose to 4-1/2 per cent. on T. Bill payments. The waning trade demand, which amounts to Rs. 130.25 lakhs according to the Bank's latest statement, and inadequate renewals of treasury bills as compared with maturities account for the present low rates. While sales during the week amounted to Rs. 409 lakhs, maturities totalled Rs. 514.50 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to three months 5 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 14th August shows an increase of Rs. 106.80 lakhs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 20,71,20,000 as compared with Rs. 24.11 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 24.67 an increase of 1.12 per cent over last week. Loans have increased by Rs. 25.18 lakhs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 103.76 lakhs and by Rs. 42.83 lakhs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 47.87 lakhs to Rs. 17.77 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 5.01 lakhs to Rs. 65.01 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices in the gilt-edged market suffered from vicissitudes of the Indian political situation and the international financial derangement. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper declined except for spasms of steadiness and reached the low level of Rs. 56.13, recovering slightly at the close to Rs. 57.1. A fair amount of speculative business was transacted in this issue, but all other scrips remained neglected. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan quietened to Rs. 99-10 and 1933 to Rs. 99-2. 5 per cent Loan due 1935 kept unchanged at Rs. 95-4 and 1939-44 at Rs. 92-14. 6 per cent. bonds due 1931 and 1932 are quoted at Rs. 100 and Rs. 100-6. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan weakened to Rs. 103-8. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan declined to Rs. 70-12, while 1934-37 remained unchanged at Rs. 88-10. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan eased to Rs. 82, while 1934 bonds showed no alteration at Rs. 94-6.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months bills were opened on Tuesday the 18th August 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 75,50,000 and Rs. 3,31,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96-13-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-7-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-7-3 received approximately 13 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 51,25,000 and Rs. 1,48,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 6-4-2 and Rs. 6-1-3 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 19th August to Monday the 24th August at Rs. 96-14-3 and Rs. 98-8-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from the 12th to 17th August 1931 amounted to Rs. 6200[illegible]00 and Rs. 1,47,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months treasury bills to the amounted of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 25th August 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 28th August. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The Currency Return of the 15th Angust 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 30.98 lakhs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 156.51 crores. Silver coins are up by Rs. 40.13 lakhs to Rs. 126.25 crores, while silver bullion under coinage has decreased by Rs. 11.14 lakhs to Rs. 6.59 crores. Gold bullion has declined by Rs. 46.81 lakhs to Rs. 16.31 crores. Securities in India have further advanced by Rs. 48.80 lakhs to Rs. 7.34 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.34 as against 95.60 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was characterised by quiet and dull conditions and the rate for ready T. T. stood as 1/5-3/4 for sellers. As per the latest communique, Government sold £880,000 sterling during the week ending 15th August and it is believed that more has been sold since. If Government do not take action on the suggestions already made in our various circulars in the past regarding silver policy, etc. and continue their present policy of inaction, it is generally feared that the lower gold point will be in jeopardy. The financial situation in Great Britain appears far from satisfactory and if a stage is reached when the Government of India cannot borrow in that market with ease, an extremely embarrassing situation will arise. It is sincerely hoped that Government will rise to the occasion and take prompt measures to solve the country from the present economic depression.

The following are the forward rates: August 1/5-3/4 per cent. Sept./Oct. 1/5 23/32 per cent Nov. 1/5 11/16 and Dec./Jan. 1/5 21/32.

The dollar sterling quotation kept steady during the week at dol. 4.85-7/8 and closed at dol. 4.86. The French francs were almost unchanged at 123.95. The Belga was quiet at 34.86 and the Italian lira at 92.90.

GOLD.

Conditions in the gold market were almost unchanged except for a slight rise in the price of ready to Rs. 21-4-3 per tola. Arrivals of "distress gold" still continue and about Rs. 70 lakhs worth of the metal was tendered to the mint during the week ending 15th August. The daily upcountry offtake is still 2000 tolas, with stocks amounting to about 1 lakh tolas. The price of gold in London after declining from 84s. 11-1/2 to 84s. 10d. closed at 84s. 11-3/8d. Sovereign rates during the week were steady at Rs. 13-9-6 for ready and Rs. 13-9-9 for delivery 27th August. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready, Rs. 21-4-6 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 29th August settlement and Rs. 21-5-5 and Rs. 21-5-0 for 28th Sept. seetlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £5000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £17,500. The total imports during the week amount to Rs. 178,795 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £7,500/.

SILVER

After remaining stationary till mid-week, prices in the silver market reacted to steadier advices from Shanghai and ready gained about 4 annas to Rs. 43-9 per 100 tolas. The rise however proved temporary and rates slipped back to the old level. Inter-bazar business was naturally restricted and the premium on September over October settlement which had widened about 6 annas last week, has owindled to 2 annas. The outlook at the moment is uncertain and depends largely upon international developments. The daily offtake averages some 59 bars and stocks on hand amount to 1100 with some 2500 bars on the way from London. In Shanghai the tael steadied to 1s. 2-9/16d, but closhed at the opening level of 1s. 2-1/2d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 12-11/16d. and 12-5/8d. both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 43-9 and Rs. 43-3 for ready, Rs. 43-3 and Rs. 42-13 for 2nd September settlement and Rs. 43-2 and Rs. 42-10 for 2nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring no silver. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £180,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 203 bars and Rs. 5,506 in coins. This week's shipment from London is nil.

The daily trade return of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce dated the 20th instant shows an export to London of 2042 ingots of silver bullion valued at Rs. 14,56,-421 account Dy. Manager (Hamallage).

SHARES.

The share market presented a nervous appearance owing to uncertain political situation and the continuous fall in the price of raw cotton and exaggerated rumours spread by speculators. High priced issues in the cotton mill section lost about 15 to 30 points, the following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 682/8-680-681/4-663/12; Century Rs. 218/12-190; Central India Rs. 320-287/8; Crescent Rs. 53/12-42/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 317/8-318/12-292/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 130-125; Indore Malwa Rs. 330-323/12; Kohinoor Rs. 113/12-101/4; Pearls Rs. 186/4-161/4; Simplex Rs. 53/12-45; Swadeshi Rs. 250-228/12.

The miscellaneous section ruled easy in sympathy and there was a complete absence of buyers. Tata Iron Ordys. declined to Rs. 17/4 with Deferreds to Rs. 275. Tata Hydros eased slightly from Rs. 106/14 to Rs. 104/. Tata Power shares receded from Rs. 382/8 to Rs. 375 and Andhra Valleys from Rs. 555 to Rs. 550. Alcocks lost Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 200. Bombay Burmahs went down from Rs. 360 to Rs. 333/12. Bombay Trams quietened from Rs. 100 to Rs. 97/6. Bombay Steams lost about 10 points to Rs. 165. Bundi Cement shares eased from Rs. 12/8 to Rs. 12, Indian Cement from Rs. 142/8 to Rs. 122-8. Katni Ordys. declined from Rs. 156/4 to Rs. 145 with Deferreds unchanged at Rs. 638/12. Among railways, Ahmd. Prantij further declined to Rs. 722/8, while Tapti Valleys gained slightly to Rs. 560.

Imperial Bank shares after improving from the low level of Rs. 845 to Rs. 877/8 closed at Rs. 855. Likewise Contributories gained to Rs. 220 but finished at Rs. 212/8. Bank of India shares remained almost steady at Rs. 74 and those of the Central Bank were quoted at Rs. 13/14xd.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 21.

Our Sugar Market ruled weak during the week under and prices both for Ready as well as Furward positions have declined by about 1 to 1-1|2 annas per cwt. Demand for spot sugar remained on a moderate scale and Forward business in the local market was very small. It is reported that the business of about 1500 tons of sugar arrived per S.S. "Arabia," has been done at the rate of Rs. 5|2 to Rs. 5|3.

Though there seems a very little chance of a further decline in prices in view of the present sufficient decline in prices, the heavy stocks of Russian Sugar lying in Bombay will certainly check any substantial rise in the prices.

The highest and the lowest rates ruled during the week were Rs. 13|2|6 and Rs. 13|1|3 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5|3 and Rs. 5|2 for July, and August Rs. 5|3|6 and Rs. 5|3 for Oct|Dec. and Rs. 12|11 to Rs. 12|13 and Rs. 12|10|6 to Rs. 12|12 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi are reported quiet markets with a drop of about 1 anna and 1-1|2 annas respectively in spot prices. According to the latest information Spot Rates ruling there are Rs. 9|2 and Rs. 12|9|6 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London terminal marke is reported to be steady and trade poor. Prices for Raw Sugar show a drop of about 3d. for August and of about 5d. for Dec|Jan. and March. Continental Beet also reports a loss of 3 to 6d. per cwt.

Java report a loss of 1|2 to 3|8 Fl. per 100 kilos. Sales made by the Trust according to the latest information are of 2,72,100 tons of White Java Sugar, which is supposed to be the balance of 1930 crop and of 1,54,500 tons of Channel—this year crop.

New York is reported steady market and prices for September have advanced by about 2 points but prices for December, January and March have declined by about 5 to 6 points. Total exports at Cuban Ports' during the last week, estimated at about 95,000 tons, of which 79,000 tons went to United States and 16,000 tons to Europe.

ARRIVALS.

S.S. "Arabia" arrived during the week with a cargo of 49,512 bags of Java Sugar. S.S. "Begum" and S.S. "Quiloa" are expected to arrive on the 5th September nd 25th Septecber respectively. A Charter steamer is also reported to have sailed from Java with Sugar for the West coast (Bombay and Kathiawar ports).

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 320,000 bags.

The following are the to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 13-1-3 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5-3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment August Rs. 5|2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct|Dec. Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt. F.B.H.

RUSSIAN BEET SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 12-10 to 12-11 per cwt.

Tone:—Quiet.

KEROSENE RATES.

Bombay, August 20.

high-z||

"Shell' Cases, 150 deg. F.T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8-15-6.

"Waterlily" Cases, 150 deg. F. T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8-11-6.

"Firefly" Cases, 150 deg. F.T. High Grade Oil per case Rs. 8-7-6.

"Anchor"|"Swastika" brand, in 4 I.G. tins per pair 6-11-6.

"Rising Sun"|"Chukker" brand 4 I.G. tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6.

"Rising Sun"|"Chukker" brand 1 I.G. tins per 8 tins Rs. 8.

"Rising Sun"|"Chukker" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 5-7-6.

"Swan"|"Victoria" brand in 4 I.G. tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6.

"Swan"|"Victoria" brand in 1 I.G. tins per 8 tins Rs. 7-8-0.

"Swan"|"Victoria" brand in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. Rs. 4-15-6.

PETROL.

"Shell" and "B O C" Ex Kerbside Pumps per gallon Re. 1-3-0.

"Shell" and "B O C" in two gallons cans per gallon Re. 1-4-0.

Messrs Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers Sterling quotations:

Film

Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrnea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

6-14-B

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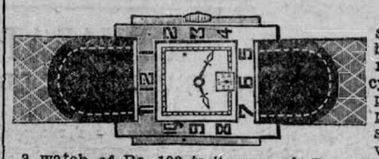

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THE INDIAN REVIEW

AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE INDIAN STATES AND DEMOCRACY:
By Col. K. N. Haksar, C.I.E.,
THE AMATEUR IN PUBLIC LIFE:
By Mr. Bernard E. H. Fonseca.
LABOUR IN INDIA: A REVIEW:
By Mr. S. Satyamurthi, B.A.,B.L.
PRINCIPLES OF RETRENCHMENT:
By Mr. S.A. Pande, M.A.,LL.B.
WHERE THEY BUILT IN INDIA: A POEM:
By Abinash Chandra Bose,
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION IN INDIA:
By Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.
THE DECAY OF OUR ANCIENT HANDICRAFTS:
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
SOME IMPRESSIONS OF THE HAJ PILGRIMAGE:
By Mr. Haji Mohammad Ismail.
FEDERATION OR CONFEDERACY:
By Prof. Hari Charan Mukerji.
THE MUSSALMANS' HISSYA:
By Mr. Jatindra Mohan Datta, B.A., B.L.
INDIAN AFFAIRS: By "An Indian Journalist."
WORLD EVENTS: By Prof. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE INDIAN PROBLEM:
By Mr. K.R.R. Sastry, M.A., B.L., F.R. Econ. S.
GANDHIJI ON CURRENT EVENTS:
IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT:
By Dr. D. L. Dubey, M.A., (Alld.) Ph.D. (Lond.)
THE WORLD OF BOOKS:
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS:
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE:
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY:
INDIAN STATES:
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA:
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL SECTION:

AGRICULTURAL SECTION:
MEDICAL & SCIENCE:
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES:
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS:

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MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BILLS FOR SOCIAL REFORM

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Aug. 18.

Two interesting Bills for social reform in Malabar have been introduced in the Madras Legislative Council by a Nair and a Nambudiri (Brahman) member. Similar legislation has been effected in Cochin and Travancore States, where the Marumakkathayam or matriarchy prevails.

One of the Bills which is introduced by Mr. Palat (son of Sir Sankaran Nair) provides for the reform of the Tarwad (joint family), marital custom and inheritance of the Nairs.

Now the marriage of a Nair couple is not valid in law and is called "sambandham"—mere union. The fancied freedom of women in such a system is unreal and repugnant to modern custom and sentiment. Property does not descend from father to children but from the Mother. The Father belongs to another family.

The Family often contains hundreds of members. Its estate is ordinarily impartible. Individual members of wealthy families have no personal credit and are only entitled to maintenance. The management of a big tarwad and estate is vested in a karnavan (eldest member) who naturally gives away as much as he can to his wife and children who belong to another family. This causes quarrels in tarwads. It is proposed in the Bill to partition such families.

THOSE NAMBUDIRIS.

Sir Sankaran Nair's Marriage Act is a dead letter. Though it permits the Registration and legalisation of a Nair marriage, very few couples have resorted to it. Permissive law is useless. Mr. Palat's uncle Mr. Raman Menon, Sir M. Krishanna Nair and the late Dr. T. M. Nair tried in their times to legislate, but the karnavans and conservatives defeated their efforts and the Government was apathetic.

The other Bill aims at the reform of the marital custom of the Nambudiries and is in a way complementary to the above bill. At present the eldest male alone of a Nambudiri family marries a Nambudiri woman. Other males of the family cannot marry Nambudiri women but are allowed to make "sambandham" with Nair women. Consequently many Nambudiri elders are obliged to marry many wives, while all Nambudiri juniors are obliged to keep non-Numbudiri women or remain bachelors. The worst of evils is that many of the Nambudiri women are forced to remain single throughout life and in seclusion too.

SLAVERY OF WOMEN.

Now the juniors are waging a war against this outrageous custem which is supported by the karnavans and priests. The agitation of Unni Nambudiris (juniors) is inspired by their chivalrous sympathy for their sisters in the community who are condemned to become old maids, irrespective of their physical features, while the young men are compelled to have "untouchable wives and children"—as a Nambudiri who touches a Nair (whether man or woman or child) must undergo a full dip in a stream before he eats or prays. The women's association have vehemently protested against the slavery of Nambudiri women, the polygamy and the enforced singleness of women.

Since the enactment of Nair marriage law in the States, the Nambudiri youths are obliged to recognise their sambandham with Nair women in the states as lawful marriage. This has put them in a materially disadvantageous position. So the Nambudiris are intensifying the agitation for marriage within their community.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WOMEN WORKERS.

NOTICE OF QUESTIONS IN C. P. COUNCIL.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C., has given notice of the following questions to be asked at the forthcoming session of the C. P. Council in regard to the treatment of women pickets at Pulgaon and the alleged whipping of women strikers at the hands of Pulgaon Police:—

(1) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the news "Pulgaon Worker Unconscious; Female worker whipped" appearing at page 2 in the issue of the "Kamgar" (a Marathi weekly of Akola) dated 14-8-31?; (2) If the answer is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state, if it is a fact that women picketers have been whipped by the police outside the Pulgaon Mills on its compound?; (3) Is it a fact that the members of the Reserve Police Force assault the women picketers of the Pulgaon Mills by lathies?; and (4) Will Government be pleased to make a full statement as to the charges of assault levelled against the police, the methods adopted in settling the strike at Pulgaon, and the action taken against the ringleaders responsible for the strike?

LIMITED LIABILITY SOCIETIES FOR LANDLESS POOR.

Supply And Sale Work Of Societies To Be Encouraged.

It is proposed to move the following resolutions at the First Hyderabad Karnatak Co-operative Conference, Gulbarga:—

That a Hyderabad Karnatak Co-operative Institute be established with headquarters at Gulbarga and a sub-committee with Nawab Yasin Jung Bahadur as president.

That shields and Gold medals be instituted, one for the best society and one for the best non-official worker respectively in each of the District in the Division and a sub-committee be appointed to work out details with Mr. Mahomed Akbar Alam as chairman.

That the Co-operative Department be requested to pay more heed to starting and working limited Liability Societies in villages and towns for the benefit of the landless poor; again to establish a co-operative cattle Insurance Society at Gulbarga side by side with a co-operative Dairy to benefit both consumers and producers.

That the Co-operative Department be pressed to give special attention to supply and sale work of those societies which undertake them making finances available to such societies by Government being requested to deposit with the Dominion Bank funds at a lower rate for the Central Banks to borrow and lend to societies engaged in supply and sale work, as well as to exempt these from customs duties in their export and import operations.

That the Government be requested to appoint a Lady Inspectress of Co-operative Societies for this Division for the purpose of encouraging thrift and home and cottage industries through the co-operative process.

That the Hyderabad Co-operative Central Union be insisted on to pay immediate attention to the pay, prospects and other facilities of supervisors of societies.

NO RETRENCHMENT IN INDUSTRIES DEPT.

Maharashtra Chamber's Protest.

The following letter has been addressed to the Retrenchment Committee by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on August 20:—

In the interim Report of the Retrenchment Committee the cut alloted to the Industries' Department is about Rs. 9,000. The Committee of this Chamber regret to note this cut. The Department of Industries is a nation-building Department and it should, as a matter of fact, get more funds rather than be subjected to any cut. The report of the Department for 1930-31 shows that the Department has been doing useful work in spite of the comparatively small sum of money alloted to it. The work of this Department is also appreciated by Government.

NO MORE CUT.

The Committee, therefore, are strongly of opinion that the Department should not be subjected to any retrenchment whatsoever, and the cut referred to above should be restored in the year 1932-33. In order to increase the utility of the Department still further, allied Departments such as Boilers, Factories, etc., should be brought under this Director of Industries.

The Committee would also urge that the Industries' Department should be left entirely untouched by the Retrenchment Committee. They would further like to see the Department strengthened as soon as financial situation improves by making more funds and staff available to it. Other provincial Governments such as those of the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal and Madras annually spend, each of them, several lakhs of rupees on this Department while the Bombay Government hardly spare about a lakh and a quarter for it.

"KONKAN LINE" PASSENGERS.

Plea For Reduction In Fares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All over the country, owing to terrible depression in trade, the figures of unemployment are every day rapidly increasing, with the result that thousands of people are starving. In many parts of the country, the recent floods have added to the already existing miseries of masses immensely, a number of them being left even without shelter.

Very shortly, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will open its Konkan Line Service for regular traffic. This year in almost all parts of Konkan people have suffered in every respect to a very great extent and as soon as the Service is opened, they will naturally be anyious to come to Bombay in search of some employment or other. In Konkan peoples as a class are very poor and this year particularly many have been reduced to utmost poverty. Since last year prices of all raw materials are steadily falling and perhaps they have not only reached the pre-war level but have gone much below that level in certain respects. The B. S. N. Co., taking into consideration the various circumstances, would certainly do well to see its way to reduce the fares on the Konkan Line which were enhanced years back and which the people find very hard to pay, especially in these days of distress and depression.

Those who have travelled by the B. S. N. Company's steamers on Konkan Line are well aware of the various hardships and inconveniences they are put to. The steamer ase packed to their utmost capacity. Evidently the Company seem to think that passengers travelling on Konkan Line are nothing better than mango inadequate. The tea shops on board are run on a very miserable scale. The "Dharam Shalas" maintained by the Company at different ports for the conveniences of passengers are invariably dirty and unfit for human use. At nights lighting is quite inadequate at these "Dharamshalas." The Company ought to pay immediate attention to these things and see that the passengers travelling on their Line are all provided with.

The steamers provide accomodation for two classes, viz., upper and lower. But the upper class passengers who pay more, obviously for more comforts, are put to friquently happens that the lower class passengers, on account of overcrowding in that class, make themselves comfortable in upper class.

At small ports the Company maintains some steam launches for conveying passengers from the place where the steamer anchors to the shore. They are meant for the convenience and comfort of passengers, but mostly the experience of passengers is quite to the contrary.

Allow me, Sir, to appeal to the good sense of the Company for the redress of all these grievances. It should provide passengers travelling by its steamers with at least ordinary comforts and treat them as human beings and secondly, make some reduction in the existing fares.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Aug. 21. S. R. K.

MAURICE DEKOBRA'S CRIME

Says That British Officialdom In India Is Highly Paid.

RETIRED I. C. S. ON MODERATE SALARIES

Sir Evan Cotton wrote to the 'Morning Post" in mail week:—

Sir,—M. Maurice Dekobra has written a book about India called "Perfumed Tigers." I gather that he does not profess to understand India and that he is prepared to accept with becoming gratitude instruction from those qualified to teach. It is a pity, therefore, that he should have committed himself to the statement that England pays her officials in India on a scale undreamed of by Western democracy.

Quite apart from such facts as the higher cost of living in India, the necessity for maintaining a second establishment in England for the education of children, and the heavy monthly reductions on account of future pensions (which neither the subscriber nor his family may ever enjoy), a mere glance at the salaries received by responsible public servants in England will show that Indian civil officers are by no means overpaid. On the contrary, the junior members of the Services are finding life very difficult in these days, and are likely to fall into chronic indebtedness if the threatened cut in their salaries is made.

But even if the suggestion were true, what comparison can there be between the standardised simplicity of English society and the innumerable complexities of administration over such enormous provinces as those of British India, or even over a single unit such as a Madras district, which is an area about the extent of Wales and is far more thickly populated?

The real truth is that India obtains honest administration at a remarkably moderate cost. The notion that Indian civil officers are overpaid is one of those subtle forms of propaganda which Indian politicians of a certain type employ in order to exploit the mass ignorance of the British public.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

"Glaring Defects" In The Official System.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, of the India Office, speaking in mail week at the British Commonwealth Education Conference at Bedford College, said it was hoped that when prosperous times returned to India they would have a rapid extension of compulsory elementary education there. In the case of the girls there were several difficulties other than finance, especially of a social nature. People in India had not yet come to consider education to be as necessary for girls as for boys, and they were therefore less ready to make sacrifices for it. Social customs like the purdah also made rapid progress somewhat difficult.

During a discussion on the school curriculum, Miss B. A. Pennethorne, representing the Parents' National Educational Union, urged that far too much time was given up to the teaching of mathematics in our schools.

Dr. Jessie White said more freedom in the curriculum was needed so that the children could make their own choice. Some children could not do mathematics, while others delighted in the subject. They were making the mistake of serving out a mixed pudding to children who did not want it.

In a paper on Indian education, by Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, which was read by Sir Philip Hartog, Mr. Ali said that opinion with regard to education was undergoing a revolution in India. There was a gradual awakening to the fact that the official Indian educational system had many glaring defects and that the ideas on which its earlier organization was based were hopelessly out of date. The present system satisfied neither the official hierarchy not the advanced body of opinion which demanded "national education" and objected to English influence. The civic education which should be aimed at for India should be one that made for unity and also looked to the further solidarity of India with the rest of the Empire on footings of respect and equality.—The "Times."

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ENGLISH RACES

Great Yorkshire Stakes, 1½ miles, August 27th, York.

SEPTEMBER.

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Prince Edward H. Cap. 2¼ miles, 5th. Manchester.

St. Leger, 1¾ miles, 176 yds., 9th, Doncaster.

INDIAN RACING

Calcutta Monsoon, 2nd Meeting, August 29th and September 5th and 12th, 1931.

Poona Summer Meeting, August 27th and 29th.

Poona Races, September 5th. 8th, 12th, 15th and 19th, 1931.

Poona Autumn Meeting, September 26th and October 3rd and 10th, 1931.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH FOOTBALL

MATCHES FOR 29TH AUGUST, 1931.

LONG LIST.	FOOTBALL LONG LIST.
Blackburn R. v. Sheffield W.	3 to 1 — 5 Home
Blackpool v. Derby County.	5 to 1 — 6 "
Everton v. Birmingham.	7 to 1 — 7 "
Huddersfield v. Grimsby.	9 to 1 — 8 "
Manchester C. v. Sunderland.	12 to 1 — 9 "
Middlesboro v. Chelsea.	20 to 1 — 10 "
Newcastle v. Liverpool.	30 to 1 — 11 "
Sheffield U. v. Portsmouth.	40 to 1 — 12 "
Bolton W. v. West Ham.	100 to 1 — 15 "
Barnsley v. Bradford C.	300 to 1 — 20 "
Bradford v. Manchester U.	20 to 1 — 5 Away.
Bristol C. v. Bury.	40 to 1 — 6 "
Charlton v. Nottingham F.	60 to 1 — 7 "
Oldham v. Preston North End.	100 to 1 — 8 "
Plymouth V. Port Vale.	2 to 1 — 1 Draw
Southampton V. Burnley	6 to 1 — 2 Draws
Stoke City V. Chesterfield.	20 to 1 — 3 "
Swansea V. Leeds U.	60 to 1 — 4 "
Wolverhampton V. Tottenham.	10 to 1 — 1 Home 4 Away
Bournemouth V. Bristol. R.	25 to 1 — 1 " 5 "
Brentford V. Queen's Park R.	8 to 1 — 2 " 3 "
Crystal Palace V. Torquay.	16 to 1 — 2 " 4 "
Fulham V. Coventry.	30 to 1 — 2 " 5 "
Mansfield V. Swindon.	6 to 1 — 3 " 2 "
Reading V. Luton.	10 to 1 — 3 " 3 "
Southend V. Gillingham.	20 to 1 — 3 " 4 "
Thames V. Exeter.	5 to 1 — 4 " 1 "
Watford V. Clapton O.	8 to 1 — 4 " 2 "
Barrow V. Walsall.	15 to 1 — 4 " 3 "
Chester V. Wigan B.	25 to 1 — 4 " 4 "
Crewe A. V. Wrexham.	40 to 1 — 4 " 5 "
Doncaster V. Stockport.	7 to 1 — 5 " 1 "
Hartlepools V. Carlisle.	10 to 1 — 5 " 2 "
Lincoln V. Darlington.	30 to 1 — 5 " 3 "
New Brighton V. Gateshead.	40 to 1 — 5 " 4 "
Rochdale V. Accrington.	75 to 1 — 5 " 5 "
York C. V. Tranmere.	10 to 1 — 6 " 1 "
Airdrie V. Dundee U.	15 to 1 — 6 " 2 "
Cowdenbeath V. Morton.	35 to 1 — 6 " 3 "
Dundee V. Queen's Park.	50 to 1 — 6 " 4 "
Hearts V. Clyde.	100 to 1 — 6 " 5 "
St. Mirren V. Falkirk.	Home Away Draws
Third Lanark V. Kilmarnock.	10 to 1 3 1 1
East Stirling V. Arbroath.	15 to 1 4 1 1
Forfar V. Dunfermline.	20 to 1 5 1 1
Montrose V. Dumbarton.	25 to 1 6 1 1
St. Johnstone V. Albion R.	15 to 1 1 2 2
St. Bernards V. East Fife.	25 to 1 2 2 2
Stenhousemuir V. Hibernian	30 to 1 3 2 2
Armadale V. King's Park.	75 to 1 4 2 2
	100 to 1 5 2 2
	30 to 1 1 3 3
	40 to 1 2 3 3
	75 to 1 3 3 3
	100 to 1 4 3 3
	200 to 1 5 3 3
	6 to 1 1 Correct Score.
	20 to 1 2 "
	50 to 1 3 "

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SHORT LIST.

3 to 1—1h 1d	14 to 1—1h 2d	40 to 1—1a 3d
4 to 1—1a 1d	14 to 1—4h 1d	20 to 1—5 wins
6 to 1—3 home	14 to 1—1a 2d	30 to 1—6 wins
7 to 1—2h 1a	16 to 1—2h 1a 1d	60 to 1—7 wins
8 to 1—1h 1a 1d	18 to 1—1h 3a	100 to 1—8 wins
8 to 1—2h 1d	18 to 1—2h 2d	If postponements occur:
9 to 1—1h 2a	18 to 1—1h 2a 1d	5 to 2—3 selections
10 to 1—3 away	18 to 1—4 away	1½ to 1—2 selections
10 to 1—4 home	25 to 1—3a 1d	4 to 6—1 selection
10 to 1—3h 1a	25 to 1—1h 1a 2d	
12 to 1—3h 1d	30 to 1—2a 2d	
12 to 1—2h 2a	38 to 1—1h 3d	

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12-45 p.m. Indian sponsored Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co. Ltd., 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Patne Cinema.

7 p.m. classical music by Miss Lakdawalla.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Grant Medical College, Pathology Laboratory, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m.

S. T. C. LECTURES.—A course of lectures for the benefit of candidates preparing for the next S.T.C. Examination will be delivered at the Secondary Training College, Demonstration Hall, on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p.m. The first lecture of the series will be delivered on the 25th instant by Prof. P. P. Kar.

ANTI UNTOUCHABILITY CENTRAL BOARD.—A meeting of the Council of the above Board will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. at Sjt. K. M. Munshi's place, Gilbert Lodge.

HEAD MASTERS' MEETING.—Heads of Aided Anglo-Vernacular High Schools in Bombay meet today (Monday) at 5 p.m. in the Secondary Teachers' Training College Demonstration Hall to consider retrenchment cut.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt.-Colonel L. E. Lang arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind Saturday the 22nd August.

Lady Hotson received the Dowager Rani Saheb of Jamkhandi at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 22nd August.

His Excellency The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Inchalkaranji at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 22nd August.

Khar Flag Week Begins To-day.

In accordance with the mandate of the A.I.C.C. to celebrate the All-India Flag Day on August 30th the Khar Village Congress Committee has decided to celebrate the week beginning to-day (Monday) till 30th as the Flag Week.

The Committee takes this opportunity to introduce the New National Flag in the Suburb and the neighbouring Villages in the jurisdiction of the Khar Village Congress Committee and requests every body to hoist the New National Flag.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR

For Benefit Of Parsis From 26th To 30th Instant

The Hon. Secretary, Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, writes:—

The opening ceremony of the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar will be performed by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi on Wednesday, 26th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for which invitation cards have been issued. The Bazar will be open for the Parsi Public on Friday from 6 to 9 p.m. on Thursday from 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 9 p.m. On Friday a Ladies Day will be observed and the Bazar will be open from 2 to 5 for ladies only of all communities. From 6 to 9 the Bazar is open for the Parsi Public as also on Saturday from 3 to 9 p.m. and on Sunday from 9 to 12 and 3 to 9 p.m. A few stalls still available. The office of the Sabha will be opened at Muzafferabad Hall from Monday morning.

Bengal Flood Relief

BOMBAY BENGALIS' EFFORTS.

The procession of the Bengali residents of Bombay organised by the Bengali Union, in connection with the flood relief, again went out to collect funds on Thursday last in the vicinity of Slater Road, Chikalwadi, Gowalia Tank, and was successful in securing Rs. 341-11-3, including Rs. 23 given by Mr. M. A. Vakil, and a cartload of old-clothings.

So far the total collection made is Rs. 1,059-4-0.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.

At Muzafferabad Hall

The opening ceremony of the Pateti Swadeshi Bazar will be performed by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi on Wednesday, the 26th instant at 5 p.m. at the Muzafferabad Hall, Grant Road.

Invitation cards have been sent out for the occasion. To give an opportunity to Parsis to make purchases for their New Year the Bazar will be open for Parsis only from 26th to 30th August.

From 31st to 6th September the Bazar will be open for the general public. The Sabha's Office has been temporarily removed to the above Hall at Grant Road, where all enquiries can be made between 9 and 12 a.m. and 3 and 8 p.m.

Simla Replies To Congress Charge-Sheet

(Continued from page 1).

plaint of violence was made to the District Magistrate.

Bombay Presidency

AN ADMISSION.

As regards Bombay Presidency Mr. Gandhi complained that peaceful picketing was defeated by permitting sale of liquor at unlicensed houses.

The Local Government replies that this appears to be true only in Ahmedabad where picketing is organised by Labour Unions which made no secret of their policy to ascertain names of custo[illegible] and secure their dis[illegible]missal from work. The numb[illegible] of extra selling places allowed is now being reduced.

DAYARAM'S CASE.

Mr. Gandhi complained that the charge brought by a private party against one Ratanji Dayaram was instigated by police and that Dayaram's action was described as violence.

The Government replies that Dayaram deliberately burnt his tenant's crop in order that revenue dues to Government should not be paid and that such conduct precluded him from benefit of amnesty.

"NAVJIVAN" PRESS.

Mr. Gandhi complained that the "Navjivan" Press had not been returned.

The Government replies that the delay was not due to dispute about the obligations of Government to return it but about the question whether it should be returned at Bombay or at Ahmedabad. It had been taken to Bombay for sale by Government during the civil disobedience movement. Government were advised that the settlement justified its delivery at Bombay. Government have actually returned it at Ahmedabad.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

Mr. Gandhi complained that patels and mukhis in Gujerat appointed for five years or until further orders were being treated as permanently appointed.

The Government replies that appointments until further orders have only been confirmed where there was definite promise of confirmation on satisfactory conduct. As regards appointments for five years these were substantive.

Mr. Gandhi contends that such appointments should be regarded as temporary and the former incumbents should be reinstated.

The Government replies that under paragraph 16 of the Settlement each case is to be decided on its merits, the principle being that the vested right of third parties should not be disturbed and that this principle precludes dismissal without reason before the expiry of five years of officers who have been appointed for that period.

STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS.

Mr. Gandhi complained that children in Ahmedabad have been permanently rusticated from Government and aided schools for taking part in the civil disobedience movemnet.

The Government replies that no breach of Settlement is involved since it contained no provision for the reinstatement of students. A circular issued by the Educational Inspector, that the girls concerned not be admitted to any recognised school, has, however, been ordered to be withdrawn, and if a circular was issued with regard to boys, it will be withdrawn also.

SCHOLARSHIP FORFEITED.

Mr. Gandhi made a similar complaint with regard to students at Ankola and said that a boy's scholarship had been forfeited.

The Government replies that such students as have applied for readmission have obtained it. As regards the scholarship which is a Government one whose tenure is conditional on good conduct, it remains forfeit for the time being since the boy concerned was convicted for offences connected with the civil disobedience movement. He has, however, been readmitted to the school.

NO BREACH.

As regards the United Provinces Mr. Gandhi complained that students seeking admission to educational institutions are asked to give undertakings not to take part in future in political campaigns.

The local Government replies that no breach of settlement is here involved and that the only undertaking required of expelled students seeking readmission was that they should abide by the disciplinary rules of the institution.

The Punjab

As regards the Punjab, there are three complaints relating to the posting of additional police and one relating to non-restoration of a pension. In regard to the first, two additional police were posted in one village because crime during the first eight months of 1930 was treble the amount reported in any of the previous three years. There was dangerous factional feeling in the village and also aggressive agitation. In the second case the inhabitants of the village were responsible in the two years for 44 serious cases of crime, including burglary, theft, kidnapping, rape, cheating, illegal possession of arms and no less than seven murders. In neither case is any breach of the settlement involved. The restoration of pension is not covered in the settlement and the particular case cited gave no ground for administrative action.

Bihar And Orissa

As regards Bihar and Orissa, Mr. Gandhi complained that peaceful picketers of liquor shops have been molested and prosecuted.

The Government replies that it is difficult to deal with vague charges of this kind and that there is no reason to believe that prosecutions have been started against peaceful picketers who have not infringed the law.

GENERAL RESULT OF REPLIES.

The general result of the replies of local Governments to these allegations of specific breaches of the settlement is that firstly, many complaints do not come within the scope of the settlement at all. In many other cases the facts show that there has been no breach of the settlement. In two or three cases breaches of the settlement have been established and have been repaired by local Governments. In other cases Government have gone out of their way to take liberal administrative action outside the scope of the settlement. The general conclusion is to establish the contention of the Government, that they have done their utmost honourably to observe the settlement, instances to the contrary being so few and of such a trivial character as to show the hollowntss of the Congress charges.

SCHEDULE II

LAND REVENUE COLLECTION.

The second schedule of the statement, consisting of general complaints made by Mr. Gandhi concerning incidents which are not claimed to constitute specific breaches of the settlement and of Government replies thereto, opens with items connected with the collection of land revenue in Bardoli.

Mr. Gandhi's contention, briefly, is that those who joined in the civil disobedience movement should receive special consideration because of the losses they suffered in consequence thereof, and secondly that revenue has been collected by coercion exercised by the police.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

The reply of the Government is as follows:—

It cannot be admitted that to demand arrears or the current year's dues from those who plead inability is a breach of faith with the workers and the people. Inability must be proved and not merely pleaded. The suggestion that unauthorised arrears deserve at least the same treatment as authorised arrears this year has no force. Authorised arrears only exist when the crops on account of which they are due were whole or partial failures and the cultivators could not afford to pay their dues at the usual season. Unauthorised arrears in Bardoli exist, not because the crops failed, but because the cultivators refused to pay their land revenue as part of the civil disobedience campaign. The question whether any particular individual can or cannot pay owing to losses of any kind is a matter for investigation in each case.

ONLY ONE ATTACHMENT.

In Bardoli there has only been one attachment of property in connection with the realisation of revenue. The fact that the Collector has had regard to deserving cases is shown by the circumstances that he has suspended land revenue collections to the extent of about Rs. 18,000 and granted remissions to the extent of about Rs. 1,900. The police were not used directly for the collection of land revenue, but they were taken only to a few villages which the revenue officers were afraid to visit for the purpose of collecting land revenue without the support of the police. In a case of a disturbance their duties were confined to protecting the person of the Mamlatdar or the principal revenue officer at the village, to guarding a house in case attachment proceedings were undertaken and in some cases to accompanying the inferior village servants when sent to call a defaulter.

United Provinces

As regards the United Provinces several complaints are made. Mr Gandhi asserted that on May 20th, the police raided the houses of practically all Congress workers in Bajhari, Muttra district, insulted women, tore and burnt national flags, arrested 18 people and cooked up entirely false evidence against them.

The Local Government replies that the police were sent to arrest men suspected of dacoity. No complaint against the conduct of the police was made at the time. Later a youth of 19 filed a complaint which was found to be baseless and dismissed and the Secretary of the District Congress Committee also made allegations in a letter but refused to substantiate them on oath before a Magistrate.

PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Gandhi complained that at Rayam, Rahmtullah, a Congress volunteer, was beated with shoes by the police on July 19th and that 53 prosecutions of Congress workers including all office-bearers of Muttra District were in progress.

The Government replies that no complaint of the alleged shoe-beating incident has ever been reported to the local officers, that only five Congress workers appear to have been prosecuted, and that the total of 53 mentioned by Mr. Gandhi includes 18 suspected dacoits and 16 persons alleged to have been concerned in brick-throwing during the Moharram festival.

BARA BANKI INCIDENTS.

Mr. Gandhi complained of various alleged incidents in Bara Banki, including a report that on June 7 the Deputy Commissioner went to Dadra, got Gandhi Caps removed, and induced people to sign a declaration that they had no connection with the Congress.

The Government replies that the Deputy Commissioner visited the village to investigate a complaint by Zamindars that their lives were in danger and that existence was rendered intolerable by a rigid boycott enforced by Congress volunteers.

ALLEGATIONS CORRECT.

The allegations were found to be correct. Zamindars' servants had been compelled by threats to life and property to leave their employment, cattle were not watered or fed, and the services of watermen and sweepers were withdrawn. Zamindars were beseiged in houses at night and fines were levied on anyone who showed himself well-disposed to them. The Deputy Commissioner issued orders that the boycott must cease under pain of the imposition of punitive police on the village. No Gandhi caps were removed nor was any declaration signed.

"ENTIRELY UNTRUE."

Mr. Gandhi complained that in Bahraich District Congress workers were arrested and convicted under pretext of private complaints of chaukidars, zamindars and their agents.

The Government replies that this is entirely untrue.

ILL-TREATMENT OF WOMEN.

Mr. Gandhi complained that at Simaria village, Gonda District, Thakedars ill-treated women, who were stripped naked and had sticks thrust into their private parts and that 19 men were prosecuted for using force against thakedars' men.

The Government remarks that the village referred to is presumably Simri, and that the allegations are entirely untrue.

As regards the Punjab, Mr. Gandhi complained that numerous arrests had been made in Karnal District on pretexts held to be false. The Government replies that since March 5th there have been 7 arrests in this district for offences connected with sedition. Four were for abetment of murders, two for speeches advocating violence and one for resisting arrest by lawful authority. One of these cases has now come before the High Court on appeal and the sentence of 3 years' rigorous imprisonment has been upheld.

NO FOUNDATION.

Mr. Gandhi complained that opposite Sarhali police station, Amritsar District, a Police Inspector abused Congress leaders and severaly beat a Congress doctor. The Government replies that enquiries show that there is no foundation whatever for this statement.

In Assam

As regards Assam, Mr. Gandhi complained that one Dr. Das was asked to show cause why his pension should not be forfeited for having supported a Congress resolution at Karachi.

The Government replies that the reasons for action against Dr. Das are not as stated, but that as a Government pensioner he a had indulged in undesirable political activities despite warning and had made a speech glorifying Bhagat Singh and other murderers and nothing in the settlement relates to the restoration or withdrawal of pensions.

In The Frontier

As regards the Frontier Province, Mr. Gandhi complained that thahsildars of Malakand Agency told certain people who were undergoing confinement, that they would be released if they would consent to shoot Khudai Khidmatgars. They were further told that they could obtain release if they would catch hold of as many Khudai Khidmatgars as possible and release them after exacting Rs. 200 from each of them. He further alleged that one Abdulla Jan, Zaildar of Batagram, assisted by Frontier constabulary, collected all volunteers who had not paid up their revenue dues and shut up six of them in a room full of hornets and set the hornets on them by making smoke in the room. When they were let out with their faces awfully swollen owing to hornet stings they were told by the son of Abdulla Jan to go and sell their wives to pay up their revenues. Mr. Gandhi also complained that on June 27 Abdulla Jan and his party caught hold of such Khudai Khidmatgars as had been unable to pay up land revenue and made them sit in the hot sun with their hands tied together behind their backs. Anyone who breathed a word was beaten with the buttends of rifles.

"PURE FICTION."

The Government replies that all these allegations are pure fiction.

Mr. Gandhi complained that the President of the Congress Committee of Kohat, while touring on Hangu side with his volunteer, was stopped near Shinovari by levy police and fired at. The shot missed him. While returning tht party were hooted and stoned and finally subjected to a lathi charge.

ONLY SCRATCHES AND NOT BULLET.

The Government replies that in the course of a village tour, certain Congress leaders of Kohat District, accompanied by a party of Red Shirts and a crowd of about 200 people, attempted on 25th June 1931 to enter a Shinwari village in order to hold a public meeting. They had made similar attempts earlier in the month but leading Maliks of the village had succeeded in persuading the leaders to go away. On this occasion the crowd persisted in advancing on the village in spite of the exhortations of the Malik that they should not enter the village. The Malik accordingly dispersed the crowd. There is no evidence that any shot was fired. The only injuries caused were slight scratches received by three Red Shirts.

THE BAN.

Mr. Gandhi complained that all meetings and processions have been prohibited in the Ilaca of Knil and Mohmand and in tahsil of Peshawar. Government replies that in view of demonstrations that have been taking place on Bara Road, for instance molestation of despatch rider and attempted hold-up of British Officer on Kohat Road and in view of increasing disorderly nature of processions on the Road, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, was authorised to issue an order prohibiting meetings, processions, and demonstrations except for purely religious purposes in Peshawar and Nowshera Sub-Divisions along an area of four miles on each side of the grand trunk road from Attock to Peshawar for a period of two months.

LAW AND ORDER.

The General result of the replies to this class of complaints is to show that a number of them are entirely without foundation. In many others the facts are grossly misrepresented or exaggerated. In others where local officers had to take action it was because of the activities of Congress workers which either brought them within the provisions of the law or were such as necessitate preventive measures under the law in order to maintain law and order. It is admitted that no breach of the settlement was involved and the replies prove the fact that such action as had to be taken was not in excess of requirements.—A. P.

RS. 50 FOR HITTING TICKET COLLECTOR

—:o:—

For having assaulted a ticket collector, Jehangir Dadabhoy, a Parsi, was fined by a bench of Hon. Presidency Magistrate, consisting of Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj and Mr. B. S. Turkhad, Rs. 50.

The facts of the case are that on Monday the 17th inst. at about 1 p.m. a Ticket Collector was on duty at Churchgate Station. The accused Jehangir Dadabhoy wanted to pass through the gate to catch the train when he was asked by the Ticket Collector to show him the ticket, or the season ticket. The accused grumbled and did not show either. When the complainant insisted, the accused took out the pass, which was in a wooden case, and while showing it, hit the ticket collector on the face cutting his lips. The accused then ran towards the train and sat in a third class compartment but was arrested and charged under Sec. 121 of the Indian Railway Act.

The defence of the accused was that he hit the ticket collector by accident as he was in a hurry to catch the train. The court convicted him on evidence and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three weeks' simple imprisonment.

BENGAL IN GRIP OF FLOOD

An Appeal For Help

Acharya Ray, Dr. B. C. Ray and others have issued the following appeal:—

"The public are already aware of the fact that several districts of the Province of Bengal are in the grip of a terrible flood. The Districts of Mymensingh, Pabna, Bogra, Dacca and Rungpur are the worst sufferers and harrowing tales of distress are pouring in from the interior of the districts. Jute and paddy have almost been completely destroyed. Cattle in large numbers have been carried away and those that are left, are standing in water without fodder. People are seeking shelter on trees and on the roofs of the houses. About four thousand square miles in area have been very badly affected.

In some of these districts, especially in Bogra and part of North Bengal, famine conditions had already prevailed before the flood set in and it will be well-nigh impossible to save the people from starvation unless immediate help in cash and kind be rendered. In the not very remote past on a similar occasion the generous public of this Province as well as of all other parts of India and Burma, responded to the call of duty towards their afflicted brethren and it was due to their ready response that hundreds of thousands of men could be saved from utter destruction. There are plenty of workers to-day; thanks to existence of several organisations in the country, but they are all woefully handicapped for want of money, and other resources.

The Bengal Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee has opened its Central Office at 1, Wellington Square, where all contributions in cash or kind will be thankfully received. A single piece of worn-out-cloth will save a dying brother or sister from cold, a morsel will give a longer lease of life to a staving fellow creature.

INCLEMENT WEATHER SPOILS WEEK END CRICKET

Veteran Quandragular Batsman Puts Up Poor Show

Inclement weather spoiled week-end cricket in Bombay on Sunday. Many fixtures were cancelled and only one match was played on the Kennedy Sea Face and that ended in a draw. The wicket was rendered wet by occasional drizzles throughout the day.

The Friends' Union Cricket Club fielded a strong side against the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground. Playing first the visitors piled a score of 138 for the loss of 5 wickets. The chief contributor was V. D. Jog who scored 39. His innings included a sixer and 4 boundaries.

P. Vithal, the veteran Hindu cricketer, who has shown good form lately was out for 17.

POOR SHOW.

The Islam Gymkhana replied with 59 runs also for the loss of 5 wickets which was a poor performance. The highest scorer was Mohiuddin who contributed 19 runs. The match ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

C N Mehta (run out) 16; D D Hindlekar c & b A Khairaz 34; T C Udesh b Hakim 0; P Vithal (c) b Kazi 17; V D Jog (c) b A Khairaz 39; J P Kapadia (not out) 0; R J Gharap (not out) 27; extras 5. Total for 5 wickets 138.

Bowling Analysis: Hakim 1 for 57; Karachiwalla 0 for 20; Kazi 1 for 13; Mohiuddin 0 for 21; A Khairaz 2 for 8 and S Khairaz 0 for 13.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

Mohiuddin (st.) b c Rana 19; Kadri (c) b Dr. Gurthu 2; Shafi (c) b C Mehta 5; Kazi (c) b C Rana 9; Khairaz (not out) 18; A Merchant (st.) b Gharat 2; Karachiwalla (not out) 1; extras 3. Total 5 wickets 59.

Bowling Analysis: Dr. Gurthu 1 for 14; C Mehta 1 for 14; C M Rana 2 for 24 and Gharat 1 for 4.

DETENTION OF VICAR-GENERAL

Leads To Open Revolt

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Madrid—The detention of the Vicar-General of Vittoria at the French frontier has greatly angered Navarre and Basque provinces and open revolt against the Republic is brewing among the Catholic fanatics who demand permission to negotiate a separate Concordat with Rome. Government has suspended seven reactionary newspapers who have been advocating armed resistance. Munition factories have been seized at Eibar and Guerrica. They have been prohibited from selling firearms to private citizens and will be operated under strict Government control. Three divisions of the Republican army are, it is reported, being mobilised for duty in the affected provinces.—Reuter.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, August 23.

Yesterday's depression over the East Central Provinces lies this morning over the west Central Provinces and west Central India where it has caused heavy rain. The monsoon is strong in Berar and Bombay Deccan and active in Malabar, Konkan, east Rajputana and Burma and along the Kumaon Hill. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west Central India, Berar, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar; and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Bombay Deccan, west Rajputana, and north Madras coast. A few falls occurred in Assam, Bihar, east United Provinces, east Central Provinces, Gujarat, and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point and Bhamo three inches; Amherst two; Tavoy one and a-half; Mergui one; Naya Dumka three; Cuttack a-half; Kotah and Dohad one; Pachmarhi four; Jubbulpore and Nagpur three; Neemuch, Bhopal and Hoshangabad two; Akola one and a-half; Guna, Amraoti and Mussooree one; Mukteshwar a-half; Kotah and Dohar one; Dharampore and Mount Abu a-half; Dalhousie a-quarter; Mahableshwar three; Khandala two; Mangalore and Calicut one and a-half; Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Merrara one and Malegaon a-half.

Forecast.—Rainfall will increase in east Rajputana and the adjoining districts of the United Provinces and extend in west Rajputana, east Gujerat and north Deccan. Locally heavy rain will continue in west Central Provinces and west Central India and the monsoon will continue active along the west coast of the Peninsula and in Lower Burma.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1931

YET NEGOTIATING.

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi's negotiations with the present Viceroy have been much longer than they need have been or than were his negotiations with Lord Irwin. The difference can be easily explained. In March last Congress had the whip-hand of the situation and Government sought and secured a truce readily from the Mahatma with a few promises which he hoped would be faithfully kept. The Congress called off its Satyagraha campaign, disbanded thousands of volunteers, and even submitted to numerous unreasonable official orders for the sake of peace and the plighted word. Some officials responded worthily, while some others did not; and, taking unfair advantage of the non-combatant attitude of the Congress sought to crush that organisation or at least pay off some old scores. For weeks and weeks Congress put up with these acts of breach of faith in the hope that the spirit of negotiation would soon spread to all officials. But seeing no appreciable change in the officials concerned, Gandhiji has at last protested and has rightly refused to attend the Round Table Conference unless Government give some proof of regard for justice. An impartial independent tribunal to consider the disputes in Bardoli was his minimum condition, to be satisfied before he could leave India for the London Conference. Officials for a time rebelled at the very thought of a tribunal. But it seems that at last the Viceroy has fairly accepted the principle of an enquiry, which evidently will be the subject of conversation at the interview on Tuesday at Simla.

The Viceroy's reply to Gandhiji's letter is written in a resentful tone, but that may be preparatory to the dawn of discretion in respect of appointing a tribunal acceptable to Gandhiji. He urges several counter-charges against Congress but has so far evaded Gandhiji's challenge to submit all charges and counter-charges to independent arbitration. What is the use of wild allegations against Congress when Government shirk an independent scrutiny into the allegations? The Viceroy states that the refusal of Congress to be represented at the R. T. Conference "involves the failure of one of the main objects which the settlement was intended to secure". That is true, but the authorities must thank themselves for the failure. The Congress attitude involves the failure of only "an object" of the settlement; but the Government's attitude involves the failure of actual provisions of the settlement. Yet the Viceroy says that "it is the intention of the Government of India to pursue the policy they have hitherto followed" in dealing with Congress activities and that "the Government of India are unable to fetter their discretion or that of Local Governments in this respect"! Well, that sort of language had been used by Lord Irwin, too, on the eve of the national campaign and also during its progress. But he was wise in time. We shall hope the new Viceroy, who does not seem to have yet appreciated the present position of Congress, will not be too late in learning wisdom. If Government's discretion is not restricted from within, it will be restricted from without.

In his statement on the Viceroy's letter Gandhiji is naturally unflinching in his demand for a tribunal, though he would concede that "what shape that tribunal should take is undoubtedly a matter for mutual discussion and accommodation". As for the need for a tribunal, he clinches the point by saying: "If this very Government has appointed Committees of inquiry for matters outside contracted relations, how much greater must there be the need for such a tribunal when parties to a contract are dissatisfied as to the conduct of each towards the other arising out of the contract itself". How anxious Gandhiji is to avoid a breach on side issues or misunderstandings is clear from the fact that he is now prepared even to waive an impartial enquiry, which is implicit in the Settlement "if by a quiet personal discussion reasonable satisfaction is given to the Congress." We congratulate the Viceroy on his having readily responded to this suggestion of a heart-to-heart talk and we note the usual humility in Gandhiji's following sentence in his wire to the Viceroy: "Though my wire left with you the decision regarding the disirability of a personal discussion I gladly take the burden upon my own shoulders". We shall still hope, though against hope, that Government will come to an understanding with Gandhiji. Meanwhile the attitude of Congress organisations may be in accordance with the resolution of the Congress Working Committee, to continue on the one hand to carry out all the obligations of the Pact and on the other to be prepared for all emergencies.

S. O. S. TO A MINISTER.

That poor, "oppressed" section of Calcutta's teeming population, the members of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association, has sent an S. O. S. to the Hon. Mr. Bejoy Sinha Roy, Minister, Local Self-Government in the Bengal Dyarchy. It appears that discontent is rife in Hare Street and Clive Street, not because the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta does not always patronise British goods—perish the thought—but because the "dominant section" in the Corporation is engaged in "tyrannical and mischievous activities". The Committee of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association has, therefore, sent a letter of protest to the Government of Bengal through the Minister for Local Self-Government asking them —to govern. The Committee has an ally in its endeavours to purify the Corporation affairs. It gives a public testimonial to the "Statesman", for having "courageously endeavoured to expose the present members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who apparently control the Corporation of Calcutta." And the Committee "fully shares the view expressed by the "Statesman" that unless the Councillors themselves put a stop to the tyrannical and mischievous activities of the dominant section among their number, the Government of Bengal should immediately take such steps as may be necessary to see that suitable action is taken." Up Mr. Bejoy Singha Roy and be doing.

But the question is what Mr. Roy CAN do. He knows that ever since the nationalist element began to "dominate" the Corporation, more of the ratepayers' money is being spent on providing amenities for Calcutta proper and not for Chowringhee alone. He knows that the Indian citizens of Calcutta appreciate the policy of Indianisation steadily pursued by the Corporation. Is he to be asked to institute a change in the Calcutta Municipal Act so that more room can be made for the "Trustees" to "guide" municipal affairs, with the result that an order—say for gas mantles—will not be denied to a British firm? We only recall an "incident" which made Clive Street see "red" a few months ago. We note that the European Association has followed up its letter to the Minister with a deputation to the Governor, in which some so-called "influential" Indians were included. The Governor replied that they were examining their legal powers. We can only say as to this that, the Government of Bengal will be serving their interests better by minding their own business instead of interfering in the affairs of a self-governing body.

TEMPORARY TROUBLE

The MacDonald Government are undergoing one of their numerous crises. So far, when they suffered a crisis, one of the Ministers went into the country, blamed the Liberal group and positively asserted that Government would on no account resign,—whatever tricks Mr. Lloyd George was up to. Another, in London, said that if matters were pushed too far, he, for one, had enough of Liberal dictation, and he expected that he and his colleagues would shortly resign. "Matters" became soon settled, Mr. Lloyd George smiled benevolently again, and Mr. MacDonald had his holiday at Lossiemouth. But this time the trouble is more serious. If Mr. MacDonald listens to the Trade Union Congress leaders, two of his colleagues threaten resignation. If he does not, two others do. The great probability is that owing to his consummate tactics of telling the whole country that the retrenchment issue is "above party" and owing to the steps he has already taken to consult the Opposition leaders, proposals which the Tories dislike will be put off, items in the taxation scheme of Mr. Snowden which the Liberals oppose will be jettisoned and an effort will be made to divide the Trade Union Congress Executive on fundamental issues. No political party desires MacDonald and Company to go out of office. The Trade Union Congress has no sufficient funds and not enough backing to run a general election by itself—and Mr. MacDonald will remain Premier. Perhaps he will reshuffle his Cabinet.

HARSH SENTENCE

Mir Shukrullah, President, East Khandesh District Congress Committee, was sentenced at Jalgaon to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to two months more. This well-known Muslim Nationalist, aged 65, was arraigned on the charge of inciting the police to leave Government service. He protested against the accusation but on the evidence before him, the trying Magistrate accorded to him the heavy sentence of rigorous imprisonment, which, in view of the age of the accused, will rightly be regarded by the public as savage. We would urge the Bombay High Court to exercise its powers of revision in this case.

Trifles.

"What next? This is the question that is being asked throughout India, following Mr. Gandhi's refusal to attend the R.T.C....."
—Anglo-India.

Energetic consultations, it is said, are going on between the local, Central and Imperial Governments as to how best to disguise the answer.

* * *

As a protest against the "Black Act of Wakf" the Bohra community has been exhorted to boycott British goods.

You need not, however, make your future appointments subject to the possibility of visiting the Azad Maidan to witness a bon-fire of Borah garments made of British cloth.

* * *

And this for various reasons, for instance:—

(1) It will be to say the least most inconvenient, for the boycott is to last only from 3 to 6 months at the end of which there are spiritual, if not yet reliably material, reasons to expect that the Black Act will disappear.

(2) The "community" has already had an Azad-Maidan-ward exodus. It stopped, I know, at Dhobi Talao, but then urgent duties demanded that it must stop there and discharge it. Which the community did, overcoming all obstacles like considerations of chivalry towards the fair-sex. It was, I don't mind granting, a little unfortunate and somewhat un-Islamic to open closed cars for the purpose of investigating the religious identity of respectable—and probably Purdah—ladies. But Duty, with a very capital D is, as you know, Duty, with an equally Capital D, I need hardly say.

(3) The threat of a boycott, coupled by Sunday's exhibition of the "community's" prowess at non-violent picketing, may—at least let's hope devoutly—shoo the Black Act away.

* * *

According to a Press report the Viceroy is slightly indisposed as a result of his arduous journey.

The suggestion, therefore, is unfounded that His Excellency had been trying hard to make up his own mind apropos of the situation that has brought him to Simla.

* * *

In view of the recent appointment of the Railway Inquiry Committee, the publicity given to the Tram Conductors' Strike at Shanghai and its quick settlement through free universal rides is greatly to be deplored.

* * *

"Communal Tension in Lahore
Trouble Brewing".

A visit to the principal Brewery has revealed a state of yeastly expectancy.

* * *

"Taxation of foreigners and the abolition of capitulations (rights of foreigners to be tried in their own courts etc.) are two of the latest war-cries of the Egyptian Government."—"Daily Herald".

What is the world coming to? And what is Civilisation heading for? Evidently, Crash.

For, if this kind of agitation succeeds, there will very soon be nothing left for Europeans but to be Europeans in Europe.

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

DIE-HARDS COMBINE TO "PROTECT" INDIA'S MASSES.

(From Our Own Correspondent).
(By AIR MAIL).
August 14.

The Indian Empire Society issued last week a general statement of policy which, in its opinion, should be regarded as indicating the limits of delegation of British authority. Briefly, some of the points covered are (1) no further advance on democratic lines to be entertained except with the proviso that Parliament retained full powers to protect the masses, to safeguard effectively the rights of all minorities, including Indian States, and to make other reservations as were stipulated by the British Delegates at the last Round Table Conference. (2) Appointment of Officers to the Central Executive should continue to be made by the Crown on the recommendations of the Viceroy through the Secretary of State. (3) Central Legislature to be reframed on the lines of the recommendation of the Simon Commission, except that separate electorates should be given to Moslems and other minorities. (4) Provincial Governors to be provided with powers to act against the advice of their Ministers, when necessary. (5) Law and order to be excluded from popular control for a long period. The post of Deputy Governor should be created to control, under the Provincial Governor, the Courts and the Police, as well as for other purposes. Deputy Governors should be drawn from the All-India services. (6) In accordance with the recommendations of the Lee Commission, 50 per cent. of the posts of Executive I.C.S. Officers and Superintendents of Police should be held by persons of British Nationality. (7) In view of the failure of self-Government in the Municipalities and District Boards, and the grave abuses rampant in these, powers should be retained to suspend them or to modify the conditions of their operation unless they showed signs of amendment.

A DIE-HARD MOVE.

I have given above a summary, though a lengthy one, of the statement of policy. My object has been to advise the reading public in India about the trend of opinion in this country in connection with the coming Round Table Conference. The few points enumerated above are enough to reveal the kind of attitude that lurks behind and prompts the above line of policy. The Indian Empire Society composes mainly of retired I.C.S. men and planters, that curious species of living organism which contrary to all laws of the universe simply exists—never evolves—, at least not intellectually.

LIBERAL JOURNAL'S APPEAL TO MAHATMA.

Only three days ago the "Manchester Guardian" wrote a leader appealing to Mahatma Gandhi to help, by his presence, in the deliberations at the next Round Table Conference. It is generally accepted here that another Conference without the participation of the party that represents to-day the majority of the Indian people, would be nothing short of a farce. This appeal to Mahatma Gandhi was made only three days ago at a moment when the negotiations between the Congress party and the Government of Bombay were on the point of break down.

BRITAIN'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

Last evening came the news, like a bolt from one blue, that the Congress Party had decided not to participate in the deliberations at St. James' Palace. Before I try to fathom the motives under-lying interpretations in the Press here of this decision by the Congress, I must first recount the trend of events in this country to enable your reader to comprehend the situation here in its proper perspective. On the eve of the break-up of Parliament for the summer recess the Economies Report, popularly called the "May Report" or the "Axe Report", was published. The general economic situation in the country has undoubtedly been serious enough to be a source of anxiety to the Government. Immediate action on a "national" basis was suggested as an emergency measure to save the country from a more perilous situation. Mr. MacDonald returned to Downing Street from Lossiemouth where he was on his holidays, to confer with other important Cabinet Ministers. Government experts and leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. I do not for a moment suggest that the situation here was not as bad as the public are made to believe, yet I cannot help suspecting that this hasty return from all corners of Europe of politicians of all the three Parties has been mainly, if not solely, due to the breakdown in the ne-

(Continued on page 8.)

R. T. C. IMPASSE AND AFTER.

A VINDICATION OF THE CONGRESS POSITION.

(BY * * *)

In affecting a not unfriendly and patronizing frown at the Government of India's lack of enterprise in exploiting the wonderful powers of publicity, the Anglo-Indian Press pays Mahatma Gandhi a compliment which he certainly does not deserve nor much care for.

HERE'S EMOTIONALISM.

There is more accident than design in the fact that the Congress happened to anticipate the publicity stunt: nor is there, as Mahatma Gandhi explained in a statement recently, anything in the procedure of the publication of the correspondence that could be found objectionable on the score of propriety. The Mahatma would appear, on the contrary, to have even gone out of the way, in the circumstances in which he finds himself placed just now, in seeking the Viceroy's permission when any other person could easily have taken it for granted. The courtesy and coolness, which, strangely enough, prove so exasperating for followers in both the camps, characterise the man and leave an unpleasant taste—who knows, perhaps of ashes—in the mouth of those who do him the obvious injustice of accusing him of deplorable "emotionalism," a term meaning insipid sentimentalism in cheaper journalese. No wonder, he is now being credited with intricate strategy keyed to diabolic cunning!

THE REAL CRITERION.

The Anglo-Indian Press lives on romantic hallucinations. It is extremely questionable if the situation could ever have been affected if the publicity stunt were staged by the Government when the entire correspondence in itself defines all the issues with a remarkable clearness and simplicity. There is no question at all of any rushing-in methods or launching of tactics and whatever ulterior motives one may seek in the behaviour both of Mahatma Gandhi and the Government, the published correspondence dispels all doubts or misgivings that may have, at any time, been entertained in the popular mind. The opponents and enemies of the Congress who have been misled or misleading the gullible ought to receive a straight slap in the face and the ignorant as well as malicious propaganda that has been carried on against the Congress and its leadership receives a definite setback.

AND GANDHI.

Whether or not the Congress demands, clearly defined and put forth in the letters the Mahatma addressed from time to time to the Government officials, have been as just as they were reasonable consistently with the spirit and exact commitments of the Truce terms liberally and honestly interpreted, the impartial world-opinion will judge. It is contemptibly easy to misrepresent the Mahatma and exploit his personality and its attributes for the purposes of the propagandist's tar and brush. His rare reticence with a fastidious, almost nervous, balanced judgment his supreme sense of self-effacement where a whole nation's interests are at stake, the glad sacrifice of egotism (in a finer sense) which forms the keynote of the epic of his life, his sense of courtesy and chivalry untrammelled by any, perhaps not unusual, self-consciousness, his baffling 'naivete'—all these lend easily for distortion and systematic misrepresentation. His correspondence vindicates the man and Congress spokesman if anything or anyone can: that fact remains.

THE FUTURE.

There is nothing inexplicable, dramatic or mysterious about the decision taken by the Working Committee. The publication of correspondence explains a great deal that had remain unexplained for the last few months. In the perspective now furnished by the published correspondence, the entire Congress policy and line of action loom clear and steady as ever, cutting themselves through the conflict and confusion of reality. There is not, and has never been, the camouflage of false prestige or blind, doctrinaire adherence to indefinite ideals with which the Congress could be charged. Its sense of responsibility to the country ought to strengthen and guide its course of action: it must prove true to itself and to the interests and confidence reposed in it, whatever happens.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Challenge To Charity.

The area of acute distress owing to floods or famine or otherwise is extending so fast that one fears that relief may not be organised fast enough or to an adequate extent. While distress in Sirsi and Siddapur talukas of Kanara continues and is aggravated by Government's heartless policy of coercion, terrible floods have devastated large tracts in Konkan and Bengal. More or less organised attempts to relieve distress in all these parts have begun promptly enough. But, better attempts may be made to coordinate the efforts of the various relief agencies, so as to ensure the best results. Meanwhile comes the news that floods are spreading desolation over miles and miles in China. In these circumstances while people will naturally feel that charity begins at home, they will, we trust, remember that it does not end there.

Constructive Propaganda.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee deserve to be congratulated on their well-planned programme for a Prohibition Week which commenced on Sunday last and will come to a close on Sunday next. We trust that along with the many impressive demonstrations planned for the occasion systematic attempts will be made to enlist an adequate number of volunteers to do picketing and other prohibition work. We also trust that the B. P.C.C., in conjunction with the Desha Sevika Sangha, will arrange for a Swadeshi-Boycott Week at an early date. The Boycott Week last year was a tremendous success and there is no reason why a similar attempt should not be made this year. Care should be taken that vital constructive work like prohibition, boycott and Khaddar is in no way hindered or slackened by less important activities. The Municipal Election propaganda is best done independently by those Congressmen who care for it at their own expense.

The Five-Year Plan.

The fierce light of publicity beats, as it has seldom done before, on Soviet Russia once more. But, it does not emanate from Riga. It is the result of the impression brought back by George Bernard Shaw, Lady Astor and Lord Lothian. And, it is so definitely complimentary to the Soviet that we seriously wonder why drastic steps have not been taken against it. It is more dangerous than any insidious propaganda by Communists. For, it gives the lie direct to the "truth" regarding the Five-Year Plan that one finds in the Capitalist and Imperialist Press. Lady Astor is a Tory and Lord Lothian a Liberal. Both are opposed to Socialism. And, yet both are full of praise for the gigantic experiment that is going on in Russia. Both seem to be convinced that, to quote Lady Astor, "Even if the Soviet experiment is only half a success—they do not doubt that it will be—Russia will still be the happiest of countries."

Socialism Vindicated.

G.B.S. is positively outspoken in his enthusiasm. Speaking at the I.L.P. Summer School he said, "We want a five-year plan here very badly. They want a five-year plan in America. In Russia they say, 'Put your back into it. Take short wages uninterrupted.' But what would the British workman say, if we told him that? The workers in Russia know that what they put into it, they will get back." Therein lies the secret of the success of the Five-Year Plan. Therein also lies the superiority of Socialism over Capitalism. The worker in Britain, for instance, knows that the fruits of his labours do not come to him. If Britain, faced with a 'crisis' to-day finds workers unwilling to undergo "sacrifices" for the benefit of others, she must thank Capitalism for it.

All's Well.

It will be recalled that a National Flag Salutation scene in a Cinema Film was banned sometime ago by the Bombay Board of Film Censors. What reasonable objection—if any at all—there could be to the exhibition of the scene was never disclosed. But the gratuitous affront to the National Flag was unmistakable. And, naturally enough, Mr. Nariman promptly took up the challenge. The upshot of it is that the Film taken on the occasion of the hoisting of the National Flag at Congress House by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been permitted to be publicly exhibited. We congratulate Mr. Nariman. We also congratulate the Board of Censors on their good sense—and we refrain from asking why they did not display it earlier.

EQUALITY TO ALL—CORNER-STONE OF SWARAJ EDIFICE.

—:o:—

Injustice And Exploitation To Cease Under Home Rule Government.

MEANING OF KARACHI RESOLUTION.

"The resolution of the Karachi Congress, defining the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens under the Swaraj Government, was a declaration by the Congress that the future Government of the country will be a really Nationalist Government, run by the people in the interest of the masses. It will not mean replacing the present white bureaucracy by a brown Indian bureaucracy. It will mean a Government of all Indians and not of any particular party or interest. Under that Government exploitation of the masses by the capitalists, as it was going on at present, will not be tolerated. Every Indian citizen, no matter to what caste, creed or religion he or she belonged, would enjoy equal rights under that Government, and perfect justice will be done to every body."

This was the gist of speeches delivered by several Congress speakers in a meeting at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday evening.

The meeting was organised by the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master presided.

The president observed that the fight of the Congress was for the poor masses. But it was not merely a fight for bread and butter. It was meant to transfer the real power to the masses and to see that their voice was heard in the administration of the country. Gandhiji would not be satisfied till that object was achieved.

Sjt. Ganpati Shanker said that no real improvement was possible until a Nationalist Government was established in the country. The present fight was to establish that Government. It was only when that attempt succeeded that they would be able to put a stop to the import of foreign cloth and to rid the country of the drink evil which were the causes of the present distress of the masses. The Karachi resolution promised that. The leaders had decided the policy. It was for the people to work it out by supporting the Congress.

EQUALITY, CORNER-STONE OF SWARAJ EDIFICE.

Sjt. Babrekar said that the resolution was passed to clear many misunderstandings about the policy of the Congress. It assured the people that in the Swaraj Government every Indian wuold be treated on equal terms. That Swaraj would not be the rule of the majority as the rights and interests of the minorities will be fully safeguarded. It also promised that the Stigma of untouchability would be removed.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi explained the various items of the resolution and said that it was clear from them that what the Congress was fighting for was not to replace the present white bureaucracy by a brown Indian bureaucracy, but to achieve real power for the masses. The resolution assured every citizen the preliminary rights of citizenship, as obtained in other free countries. It gave a further assurance that perfect justice would be done to everybody and the present disabilities economic and other would would be removed.

The speaker further observed that the Indian people were now fully awakened, and nothing less than freedom would satisfy them. "Whether Ganddiji goes to England or not, and whether the R. T. C. gives us anything or not, the fact is that Indians are out to win their freedom and no power on earth can deny then their birth right. It is now only a matter of time. Whether we succeed in six months or one year, or two years, but succeed we must, and the result cannot be anything short of Swaraj," added Sjt. Munshi.

He wanted them to be ready for any sacrifice for that cause, and was confident that even if war was declared by the Congress to-morrow the country would respond to it and would not rest content till freedom was achieved.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the fight of the Congress was against a very vicious principle, and it was the exploitation of one man by another.

Continuing the speaker said that the Congress wanted to remove various inequalities under which the people were labouring. It was out to put a stop to all injustice, whether it was carried on under the name of religion or tolerated as an old economic system. The resolution further assured every citizen that the State will provide for education for him, and it will not be restricted to ten or twelve per cent. of the population, as it was restricted at present.

Concluding he observed that the Karachi resolution was the one thing in the whole history of the Congress of which the country could be rightly proud. It was up to the people to do all that they could to put into practice the principles enunciated in that resolution.

Sjt. Mahashabde was not satisfied with the resolution, in so far as it did not do away with the sources which made exploitation of the masses possible. He was glad that the principle that exploitation would not be tolerated was accepted by the Congress, out the fact that the resolution accepted the existence of Zamindars, Capitalists and Princes went to show that it would not be possible to achieve that end. "How can you stop exploitation when the forces which exploit the masses are there?" asked the speaker. But the fact that Congress had accepted the principle of putting a stop to exploitation was satisfactory. He felt that it was the success of the growing strength of Socialism in the country, and the socialistic bent of the resolution was a tribute to that strength by the Congress. He pointed out that the resolution was not accepted in its original form by the Congress due to the opposition of the capitalists, and was made very mild, still it was a move in the right direction and to that extent it was satisfactory from the point of view of the workers and the peasants.

Sjt. Purshottam Trinamdas, the last speaker, also supported the view expressed by Mr. Mahashabde. He rrefrred to the excesses of the zamindars in the United Provinces, and the unjust treatment of the workers by the mill-owners and said that Congress would not tolerate such things. Further the Congress wanted to do away with the present inequalities, and to bring all the citizens on the same economic level. But it would take some time to introduce those changes in the resolution, and to make it thoroughly socialistic. It was, however, in the hands of the people themselves to shape the policy of the Congress, and it was open to them to make any changes in the programme. He appealed to the audience to lend their whole-hearted support to the Congress.

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MOPLAS STARVING IN MALABAR

Acute Distress In Villages.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALICUT, Aug. 19.

Mr. E. C. Wood, the Collector of Malabar, inspected the four villages of Ernad Taluk (rebellion area) where starvation had been reported and he was horrified to see that the poor Moplas were really foodless. The pots in the huts were either not boiling or were boiling with more water than food in them.

The Collector has immediately reported to Government that there is acute distress in Kaligavu, Karuvarakundu, Thuvur and Valiayur—all notorious centres of the late rebellion—where the Mopla labourers of the villages have been discharged from the neighbouring rubber plantations and are now unemployed. The Collector found that "some were without food and many were without sufficient food."

IMMEDIATE RELIEF

He has urged the Government to start relief measures. A road is being constructed through Ernad (perhaps for military purpose) by the Public Works Department. The proposal is to carry out this wrok by employing the starving and unemployed Moplas. Meanwhile Mr. Suryanarayana Rao of the Servants of India Society and the Collector who are the Secretary and President of the Malabar Distress Fund Committee discussed the situation and granted a sum of Rs. 400 out of the Fund in order to relieve "acute distress"

The District Labour Officer has been sent to-day to the villages with this money and with instruction that relief should not be given in cash but only in kind. It is understood that over 2,000 Moplas are affected. The Servants of India and other local social workers are preparing to send relief to the women and children of the poor and distressed families.

FRAUD ON MUNICIPALITY

The auditors have just discovered serious defalcations and misappropriation of municipal revenues in Calicut. Thousands of rupees are involved and several revenue officials of the municipality were suspended from service to-day. The Chairman has reported the matters to the police and investigations are proceeding.

REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

A ntoification issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, states:—

"Owners of motor vehicles bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and require to be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fees from the 1st of July 1931 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

THREE WOMEN DROWNED AT MUTTRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MUTTRA, August 19.

On the occasion of Jhulan Fair a large number of pilgrims have gone to Brindaban from all parts of India. On the 17th August one woman while taking her bath in the sacred Govind Kund slipped into the pond and was drowned, her companion at once stepped forward to catch hold of her and she was also drowned. Their mother later on committed suicide by drowning herself in the same pond.

The twelve Congress workers of the village Choumunha were sentenced to 1 year's simple imprisonment under section 107 by Mr. Hancox, Joint Magistrate. On appeal all have now been let off by the Sessions Judge.

Prof. Krishan Chandra, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, has appealed to the High Court for transfer of his case from the Court of District Magistrate to some other District, in the province as from the proceedings already held in the Court, he feels that he will not have a fair and impartial trial. The High Court has issued a rule and asked the District Magistrate to submit his explanation.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

—:o:—

Appeal For Volunteers

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President, All-India Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Party:—

The All-India Nationalist Muslim Party (Bombay Presidency Branch) has decided to establish a Corps of Muslim Volunteers. The object of the Corps will be to preserve order at public meetings as well as to help the Party in carrying on its propaganda among Muslims. The object of the Nationalist Muslim Party is to promote among Muslims of India the spirit of nationalism, to develop a mentality above communalism and to inspire into them a greater confidence in Indian national ideals.

The Party also seeks to create such relations between majority communities as would lead the former to consider the rights of minorities in a spirit of broad-minded patriotism and the latter in that of true nationalism. The Party appeals to Muslims and particularly educated young Muslims of Bombay to help it in carrying out these objects which it has no doubt, has their full support and sympathy. All necessary arrangements for the training of the volunteers will be made by the Party. Those intending to join the Volunteer Corps are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Dr. M. H. Gour, Hoosein Mansion, Motlibai Street, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. P. C. C. AND LABOUR

Committee Chalks Out Programme For Welfare Work

NO CONFLICT WITH TRADE UNIONS

The Labour policy of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee came under the search-light of criticism at the adjourned ordinary meting of he Committee held at the Congress House on Sunday afternoon.

When he Committee met Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer, Treasurer of the Committee, presented to the House the budget of income and expenditure for 8 months from August to next March. The income of the Committee was shown as Rs. 14,610 while the expenditure during the next eight months is estimated at Rs. 45,770, thus leaving a margin of over Rs. 30,000 to be collected from the public by way of donations.

There was lot of discussions on various items of expenditure and several cuts were proposed to initiate a discussion of policy. The main heads of expenditure were as follows:

Estate	6,668
Office expenses	8,000
Prohibition	8,000
Anti-untouchability	4,000
Labour	4,800
Bulletin	4,000
Swadeshi	2,400
Volunteers	2,400

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas proposed a cut in the conveyance expenditure but it was defeated and the original rgant of Rs. 1,800 was carried.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY WORK

There was a long discussion on the grant for anti-untouchability Committee. Sjt. V. R. Dighe, Secretary, explained the scope of work. Messrs. K. M. Munshi, S. K. Pupala and S. K. Patil joined in the discussion. The scheme as at present proposed provides for three welfare centres in Walpakhadi, Two Tanks and Parel. A library, a night class, a gymnasium and a moving dispensary are to be attached to every centre. Besides there is a scheme of forming a Congress volunteer Corps of "untouchable" boys. The entire grant was made.

LABOUR POLICY.

By far the most heated controversy was reserved for the demand for grant of Rs. 4,800 made by Sjt. Pushotamdas Tricumdas, Secretary of the Labour Committee, for the work of Labour Committee, for the work Labour welfare and propaganda. Mr. Purshotamdas explained at the outset the scope of the grant. He detailed his scheme and incidentally made a statement on the Labour policy of the Congress. That policy is:—

(1) The Committee will principally concern itself with the welfare work among the industrial workers.

(2) It will observe an attitude of strict neutrality as between one Trade Unions and another among he existing Trade Unions and those coming into being hereafter.

(3) It will not engage itself in the routine work which the other trade unions do. (4) Lastly it will stand for the protection of the rights of workers guaranteed under the charter of fundamental rights passed by the Congress. It was made clear that this Committee would not normally interfere with the other trade unions.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy wanted to know the policy precisely.

He said that the programme submitted by the Committee through the note to the demand for grant was one of mere social reform. It was stated that the Committee's work would include as a fundamental plank the "liquidation of mass illiteracy," but there was no suggestion as to how it was going to be achieved. The only indication in this direction was from what Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas had said. Public meetings and street corner lectures would not liquidate mass illiteracy. It was a process of assiduous research work. Proceeding, he said that with the declaration by the Congress of the Fundamental Rights and the new economic policy and the policy of recognition of mills and other industrial undertakings, the Congress had to be active champions of the interests of Labour and not be passive social reformers. He, therefore, suggested a conference with representatives of Trade Unions and evolve an agreed policy of action in Labour matters. If this was not fruitful then, he suggested that the demand for grant should be held back till the B. P. C. C. formulated its own programme and policy in a clear form. If this suggestion was not accepted, he said, he would oppose the whole demand.

CLASS WAR AND CONGRESS.

Mr. S. K. Patil said he was glad that Mr. Narayanswamy had raised a very important point. He admitted that the Congress activities among workers would certainly create class consciousness but he was not prepared to deduce from that that this class consciousness must necessarily lead to class war. It was precisely at this point that Congress influence must come into play. Congress stood for nationalism in which the class consciousness must find its channel and development. Congress would use its machinery and influence to prevent class war.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved an amendment that the consideration of the grant be postponed until the policy and programme of the B. P. C. C. regarding Labour were clearly defined. He emphasised the need for the protection of the rights and interests of workers. How this was to be achieved was indicated in the Karachi Resolution of Congress. If any Congress organisation wanted to work among the working classes it must do so in accordance with that resolution and fully and efficiently carry out that mandate. It was essential that the Committee should clearly define its policy to avoid misunderstanding in future.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported the amendment as he also thought that the Congress policy would come into conflict with the existing trade unions.

NON-INTERVENTION POLICY.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas replied to the debate and once again laid emphasis on the Congress policy of non-intervention so far as other unions were concerned. The general policy of the Committee, he said, would be the policy of the Congress which was incorporated in the fundamental rights.

Mr. Brelvi's amendment was lost. So also Mr. Mulraj Karsondas' amendment to cut the grant by half was lost. The original demand for grant was carried.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday, 7 p.m. (S. T.)

"A" Ward Celebrates Prohibition Week.

Several Prabhat Pheries and volunteer corps paraded on Sunday morning through the principal thoroughfares singing prohibition songs. At 7-30 all these collected together near the Committee's Office where the National Flag was unfurled before a large gathering. A huge procession then started, through Bazargate Street, Mint Road, Frere Road, Cowasji Patel Street, etc., terminated at the Committee's Office.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME EVENING.—A procession from the Committee's Office at 7 o'clock will parade through the principal streets singing prohibition songs.

Procession In C Ward

—:o:—

A procession organised by the 'C' Ward Congress Committee and the Bombay Kumar Dal, started at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday on a Prohibition campaign. A large number of children, took a very enthusiastic part shouting "Boycott Liquor and Toddy", etc.

The procession passed through Duncan Road, Kumbharwada Golpitha, Girgaon Back Road, Fanaswadi, Dadiseth Agiari Lane, Kalbadevi, Tamba Kanta and then went to Gulalwadi.

BOMBAY'S WAR ON LIQUOR

—:o:—

Congress Committee Inaugurates Demonstrative Campign

CALL TO SWELL THE "DRY" ARMY

With great enthusiasm and liveliness, Bombay inaugurated the "Prohibition Week" on Sunday. The city was flooded with wall posters of various descriptions showing in a striking manner the evil effects of drink. The whole day Prabhat Pheries were parading through the streets singing Prohibition songs. Motor buses and lorries flying national flags and covered with prohibition, posters and slogans briskly moved through principal localities.

Women volunteers participated in the function in their hundreds. More than forty meetings were held in different parts of the city. Dadar District Congress Committee had arranged a number of street-corner meetings. Fervent appeals were made from all platform to citizens to join the anti-alcoholic army" in large numbers and soon make Bombay a "dry" city.

Processions and flag salutations were the feature of the morning programme in all wards. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. hoisted the new National flag in Bhuleshwar and Mandvi wards. Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B.P.C.C., hoisted the flag at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Dadar. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi addressed a large gathering at Khoja Mohalla, Mandvi, while Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale hoisted the Flag at the Congress House under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. There was a huge procession in Byculla in the afternoon in which large number of vanars took part. Bands and bugles were freely used everywhere in the city. In fact, the talk of the city throughout the day was "Prohibition" and "Prohibition."

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Under the auspices of the B P. C. C., a largely attended public meeting of the mill workers was held at the Kamgar Maidan (Parel) on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. Sjt. K. F. Nariman presided and Mr. S. K. Patil spoke on the importance and programme of the Prohibition Week.

THE CONGRESS CHARTER.

Sjt. Nariman, in his opening speech, told the audience what the Congress was doing for the workers. He explained the fundamental rights which he described was the "Magna Charta" of the kisans and workers. He appealed to the workers to dispel from their minds all misunderstandings about the Congress. He made it clear that Congress was nothing if it was not an institution for the suppressed and oppressed masses. The Congress had always thrown its doors open to all Indians to come and join it. Could they point out any other person in the world who felt and did so much for the masses as Mahatma Gandhi? If he was not a champion of the masses, then who else was?

WILL BOMBAY FAIL?

Coming to Prohibition he asked: Would Bombay that had given five thousand brave soldiers to go to jail in the last movement, that had given thousands of heads to the police 'lathis' that had sent hundreds of their sisters into the battlefield now shirk its responsibility in the matter of Prohibition? Bombay required only 1,200 volunteers working only two hours a day to make liquor picketing complete and effective.

LIVING SYMBOL OF MASSES.

Sjt. S. K. Patil said it was an insult to the workers to ask them to believe that Mahatma Gandhi stood for the Capitalists. There was no man in the world to-day who had so completely devoted himself to the cause of the poor as Gandhiji had done. He was a living symbol of the aspirations of India's masses. Mahatmaji had refused to go to the R. T. C. because redress was not given to a few peasants in Bardoli. That alone would prove how much importance he gave to the welfare of the poor peasants and his concern for them. If workers felt that Congress was not doing enough for them, here was an opportunity for them to come and capture the Congress and make it their own. He made a fervent appeal to the workers to come and join the anti-alcoholic army in large numbers.

AT "JAWAHAR PARK"

Another public meeting under the auspices of the B P. C. C. was held at the "Jawahar Park", De Lisle Road, late on Sunday night, when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master presided and Sjts. S. K. Patil, Shinde and others addressed.

Sjt. Nagindas Master explained the fundamental rights particularly in reference to their implications to the working classes. The goal of the Congress, he said, was quite clear. It was to achieve a Swaraj of Workers and Peasants who formed the bulk of the Indian population. It was the workers' duty to stand behind Mahatmaji and strengthen his hands in his grave fight for the emancipation of Indian masses.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS.

Sjt. S. K. Patil told the workers what the local Congress Committee proposed to do for them. The labour centres of the Congress, he hoped, would be institutions which would champion the cause of labour and help workers to stand on their own legs. It was now for workers to join the Congress in their thousands and make its power irrestible even to a powerful bureaucracy. If all Kisans and workers stood behind the Congress there was nothing in the world that could stand between India and her freedom.

Mrs. Kamalabai Prabhu, speaking on Prohibition, said the workers complained that they were not getting enough to feed them but she would like to ask them: were they making the best use of what they got? How much of it was wasted on liquor? Workers must get away from the drink evil if they wanted to stand on their own legs.

After Messrs. Shinde and Noor Mahomed had spoken, the meeting terminated.

AT JHAVERI BAZAR

A crowded meeting of the Jhaveri Bazar merchant community was held at the premises of the Shree Mahajan Association under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee. Sjt. Nagindas T. Master presided and Sjts. K. M. Munshi, S. K. Patil, Jamnadas Dwarkadas and G. N. Desai, spoke on the present political situation and the contribution which the merchant community would make towards the national fight.

FORGET R. T. C.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi maintained that there was greater enthusiasm in the country to-day than there was at the beginning of the last campaign. Let not bivilians make a mistake about it. It was time, he added, they forkot all about R. T. C. which was a farce in the absence of Gandhiji. It was no denying the fact that the Congress to-day had filled the life of Bombay so much so that the B. P. C. C. felt confident that every house in the city was a Congress House and every car a Congress car.

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master made a fervent appeal to the merchant community to give up the vicious trade in foreign cloth. He said that Congress did not want war but if the Government could not remain without it, they would have it. (Applause).

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YOUTH LEAGUERS VICTIMISED

—:o:—

Mr. Nariman's Appeal To Students Of Fergusson College

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—That Prof. Mahajani of Fergusson College being young and inexperienced should get unnerved and lose his balance on account of the recent tragic happenings in his college is quite understandable. Some sort of rigidity and harshness was expected, but now he is over-stepping the mark by victimising innocent students for what appears to him grave offence of being merely members of the Youth League. I am sure, he has sufficient knowledge of current events to know that the Youth League is allowed to exist even by the Government and owns affiliation to the Congress, strictly following its creed of non-violence. He, perhaps, does not realise that in his over-zealous desire to please the irritated authorities and placate the official fury, he makes himself and the great Institution he represents simply look ridiculous in the public eye. Whilst attempting to make an exhibition of his super-loyalty, he is also, perhaps, unconsciously, but equally effectively, making an exhibition of his superb folly. It is necessary that, a responsible head of such an important educational institution should display a better example to his disciples and students by keeping a balanced head and cool judgment even at times of great crisis, but it is deplorable to note that, contrary to expectations, this young and erstwhile popular Principal, has proved himself thoroughly incapable and unfit for the high post by completely losing his head and not recovering from said to the credit of the intend- the shock even so many days after the tragic occurrence. Be it ed victim that not only did he show a remarkable presence of mind at the critical moment, but has not so far, lost his head to the same extent as this panicky principal.

Just consider the absurdity of the whole situation. As a President of the Youth League I could, if I so desire, gain admission today into even a Government educational institution to continue my studies for M.A. Nay, further, I could even be admitted into their inner Councils and participate in making laws and legislation, but these unfortunate students are banned even if a private educational institution simply because they are members of that Youth League. Is it not safer both for the College and its Principal that this extremely nervour and sensitive Professor should go on a long leave till he recovers from the shock and gets back his lost nerves? Is there not a more sober, a more balanced and judicious Board to control the affairs of this College and save it from disaster, which is bound to result from the immature and unwise indiscretion of this comparatively raw recruit in the Educational Department. Does not an elementry study of human psychology and human nature teach him that it is always better and safer to allow a healthy current to run on the surface as it is always considered more dangerous to suppress national feelings and sentiments by artificial repressive measures? It is such short-sighted policy that is more responsible for the mischievous under-current tragedies. Does he really delude himself with a foolish notion that by such pin-pricks he will be able to curb the growing Nationalism in the Maharashtrian youths and purge this national institution of all patriotic spirit and sentiment and convert it into a factory for turning out loyalists? As a Maharashtrian himself he ought to know that every act of repression and terrorism has made that spirit grow and develop more and the only way to deal with it is to direct it in the proper healthy non-violent channel. That would certainly be a safer and wiser course.

In the whole of this sorry and undignified episode, the only redeeming feature is the courageous stand and patriotic spirit displayed by the victimised students. They really deserve to be congratulated on the bold, manly and erect attituude they have adopted. That is the only attitude that any self-respecting individual could adopt under the circumstances. Admission to this College is not worth having if it is to be secured at the enormous cost and sacrifice of one's conscience and liberty and unless the authorities rectify this blunder and prevent further bungling, a situation may soon arise when it would be impossible for any self-respecting student to continue in this institution; the only and proper effective reply to this provoking and uncalled-for challenge would be for all or at least a majority of the students of this College to get enrolled as members of the Youth League and thus compel the refractory Principal and the authorities either to close its doors or retrace the steps. I cannot and will not believe that the brave Furgussonians will desert their comrades so shabbily treated and thus leave them in the lurch. I am sure, they will look upon this incident with a broader outlook as an insult and humiliation not only to the students affected but to all the Furgussonians past and present, and no Indian youth worth the salt and least of all the Maharashtrian youth will tolerate such arrogant autocracy, more hateful and detestable because emanating from the brown bureaucracy.

But, I do hope that wiser counsels will still prevail at least in the higher controlling authorities and the impending crisis prevented in good time.

I trust this appeal will not fall on deaf ears.—Yours, etc.,

K.F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

A PITIABLE THING!

—:o:—

Millowners Putting On Foreign Clothes.

WHILE ADVISING WORKER TO PUT ON SWADESHI

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, August 22.

There was a great rush this evening at prayer time at the Vidyapith. The whole premises were thickly crowded. All were anxious to know the latest news about the contents of the Viceroy's letter and eager for Mahatmaji's 'Darshan,' and they assembled an hour before. As usual, some questions being put, Mahatmaji stated, he did not believe that mill-workers and Untouchables buy foreign cloth in great quantity. He believed that the Workers' Association is doing its best which was proving beneficial to poor classes.

Replying to another question, he stated that if mill-agents and other officers of the mills put on foreign clothes in spite advising the workers to put on Swadeshi, it was pitiable and the Swadeshi Sabha can move in the matter.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN RIOT AND AFTER

Commissions Of Enquiry To Be Appointed

NATHIAGALI, August 22.

The following communique has been issued:—

The Chief Commissioner's attention has been drawn to certain allegations made in the Lahore press in connection with the action taken to quell the recent rioting in Dera Ismail Khan and to suppress the ensuing incendiarism. With the approval of the Government of India, a small Commission of Enquiry will be appointed and will begin work very shortly. The objects of the Commission will be to enquire into the origin and causes of the riot the course of the outbreak and the measures taken to deal with it. The situation is now in charge of the Inspector-General of Police, who is in Dera Ismail Khan, and so far the number of arrests made total 61 of which 54 are Muslims and 7 are Hindus. Searches of 110 houses have been made with a view to the recovery of looted property, and in ten cases property has actually been recovered in addition, a number of bundles of stolen property have been thrown into the streets in consequence of the searches made. The investigating staff, which is under the direction of the Inspector-General of Police, consists of four Hindus and four Mahomedan officers.

A Special Magistrate, Captain Hay, with the powers of additional District Magistrate, has already arrived in Dera Ismail Khan for the trial of cases arising out of the riots. A Conciliation Board has been convened by the Deputy Commissioner, the chief object of which is to restore confidence between communities, and so to facilitate early return to normality. The Chief Commissioner appeals to local leaders of both communities to use their influence in assisting this Conciliation Board in its difficult task and to refrain from countenancing or raising any extraneous issue which can only result in widening the breach between the two communities.—A.P.

UNSATISFACTORY HOUSING AND HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY FACTORIES.

Increasing Number Of Accidents, But Few Strikes

The Director of Information, writes:—

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased during the year from 1,751 to 1,785, 83 being added to and 49 being removed from the Register, says the Chief Inspector of Factories in his Annual Factory Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1930. There was an increase of nearly 2 per cent. in the numer of factories as compared with an increase of 5.4 per cent. in the previous year. Four cotton mills were started in Ahmedabad. The number of factories that actually worker was 1,550 as compared with 1,543 in the previous year. Of these 792 were perennial and 758 seasonal. Two hundred and twenty-eight of the perennial and 644 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

FACTORY WORKERS.

The number of operatives employed in all industries as ascertained from the annual returns from the factories was 3,70,704 as compared with 3,66,029 in the previous year. The number employed in the textile industry was 243,945. Compared with the previous year there was a notable increase of 9,210 in the day shifts in the Bombay mills due to more settled conditions and a recovery from the dislocating strikes of the preceding two years. In Ahmedabad a number of mills again worked double shifts for varying periods throughout the year. The maximum number of persons employed on these was 8,723 with a daily average of 4,604. Double shifts were started in Bombay and Sholapur towards the close of the year, an additional 5,564 men in Bombay and 655 in Sholapur being employed in the month of December. The number of women employed was 77,965 as against 74,924 in the previous year. The number of children totalled 4,389 against 4,527. There was thus an increase of 4 per cent. in the number of women employed, while that of children showed a decrease of 3 per cent.

BAD SANITATION AND VENTILATION.

Several sanitary improveents have taken place in Ahmedabad but a large extension of the drainage system and water supply is necessary before really satisfactory conditions can be obtained in the mills, says the Chief Inspector. Further progress in improving working conditions in the mills by the installation of ventilating and cooling plants was made, although a greater advance has taken place in Ahmedabad than in other centres.

About 14 lakhs of rupees have been spent in the last few years by the older Ahmedabad mills in this direction, whilst the new mills have all been equipped with efficient plants at a cost of about 10 lakhs of rupees. The experiment with loom punkahs in a Bombay mill has not been a success, although several weavers appreciate them and are keen to maintain them in operation. Natural ventilation in several of the smaller factories was increased. Four mills installed vacuum stripping plant to remove the dust liberated during the stripping process in the card rooms.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

The year was somewhat exceptional in the fact that no textile strike of grave magnitude occurred. Wages in the textile industry were generally steady and the fall in commodity prices should eanble the Bombay mill operatives to make a quicker economic recovery from their disastrous experience of the two preceding years than would otherwise have been the case.

The total number of accidents during the year was 6,454 against 6,282 in 1929. Forty-two out of the reported accidents were fatal, 1256 serious and 5,156 minor. Although the total number of accidents reported and the number of persons injured showed a slight increase, the rate of accidents per 100 persons employed was slightly below that of the previous year, that is, 1.70 against 1.72. The number of fatal accidents was with one exception the smallest in the last 7 years. There was a welcome fall from 773 to 672 in the number of accidents caused by the ordinary textile machinery in the mills despite a greater volume of employment.

HOPELESS HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Very little advance was made during the year in the matter of housing provision due, in part, to the prevailing trade depression. Ahmedabad has been more fortunate than most centres and the conditions there offer wide possibilities in the direction of the erection of decent housing for the operatives. The new mills have been erected on the outskirts of the City, where land is relatively cheap. It is understood that the Municipality and the mill-owners are further considering the problem

The general volume of welfare work undertaken in factories appears to have increased, although a few concerns that were formerly very active in this direction have had to curtail expenditure for financial reasons. A hospital and a creche costing about Rs. 20,000 were built by the Asoka Mill, Ahmedabad, whilst the New Swadeshi and Sarangpur Mills have spent about Rs. 10,000 in building schools and dispensaries. Several mills in Ahmedabad built creches during the year, whilst three more schools were opened.

Several of the Bombay creches were temporarily closed, but, at the end of the year, creche accommodation had been provided by 24 mills, this being an increase of 9 over the previous year. This increase was mainly due to the decision to provide a creche in each mill of the E. D. Sassoon group. Six of the best Ahmedabad mill creches provide excellent accommodation for 347 infants, whilst 9 other mills have provided good facilities for 685 infants. Fair arrangements have been made for 671 infants in 22 other mill creches. Seven excellent creches have been provided by the Sholapur mills, but no progress has been made in Barsi.

MANY PROSECUTIONS.

The full time Inspectors prosecuted eight factories for irregular employment of women and 2 factories for the irregular employment of children. These resulted in 101 and 16 convictions respectively Proceedings were also instituted against 10 factories for failure to comply with the safety requirements of the Act.

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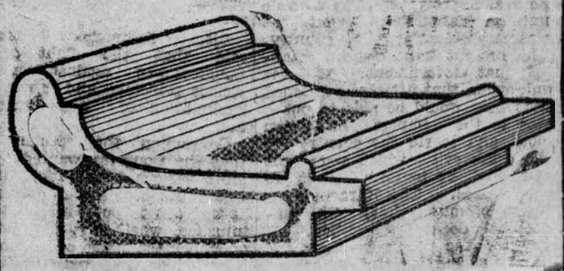

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LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

gotiations between the Congress arty and the Government of India.

BUT INDIAN ISSUE THE REAL QUESTION.

The Press want us to believe that Mr. Snowden and other British leaders are putting their heads together to devise methods for balancing the next Budget or for giving effect to the recommendations in the "May Report". Yet, the "May Report" was over a fortnight old and that was hardly time to think of the Budget so early in the year. Moreover, nothing really serious had happened in the country to warrant such hasty return of these politicians to London. The inevitable conclusion is that the sudden burst of energy has been, as I said above, mainly, if not solely, on account of the crisis in India. The Government do not wish to betray their fears and disappointment begotten by Mahatmaji's decision. They want the country still to believe that they can play "Hamlet" effectively without the Prince of Denmark. They do not wish to confess that the next Conference is doomed to failure just like its predecessor.

The news of Mahatmaji's final decision not to participate in the Conference reached here last evening. Hence, no comments have yet appeared in the Press. To-morrow perhaps the leading organs of the Press will bellow out the same monotone, "didn't we say so? Gandhi did not mean business all along."

BUREAUCRACY'S GAME.

Mahatma Gandhi's methods are refreshingly different from those of western politicians. Before requesting for an enquiry into the alleged breach of Gandhi-Irwin Pact by the Government officials in Gujarat, Mahatma Gandhi must have convinced himself beyond a shadow of doubt about the facts he intended placing before the Government. It is inconceivable that such a simple and perfectly reasonable request for an independent enquiry should have deserved the answer given to the Congress by both the Acting Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy. The Government did not make it possible for the Congress Party to be present at the Conference in London. But, of course, it is the British sence of *fair play and justice* which demanded that nobody can ever question the actions of the Government officials!!! Another fact which points to the insincerity of the Government is that Indian commerce and industry were not given adequate representation on the personnel of the coming Conference. The nominations by the most representative Indian body were brushed aside. Who then betrays insincerity? Is it Mahatma Gandhi or the Government of India?

FOR STUDYING RURAL CONDITIONS

Bengali Youths Tour In Several Provinces.

Messrs. T. K. Mitra and N. C. Das, two Bengali youths will start on a long tour on foot within a few days. The date will be announced later on. They will start from Bombay to Calcutta and from there to Madras via Puri.

Messrs. Mitra and Das with six others after their release from jail as a result of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact went on foot from Bombay to Ahmadabad last March, crossing the river "Mahi" after swimming. At present they are in Bombay.

The purpose of their tour is to study the rural conditions of different provinces.

BENARES BOMB CASE

Women Figure As Accused

BENARES, August 22.

The hearing in the Benares Bomb case commenced yesterday in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Benares. In this case, Subimal Kumar Roy, Mrinalini Dasi and Radha Rani are being prosecuted under section 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act and section 19 (F) of the Arms Act. The charges of the Enquiry Court were read over to the accused who pleaded not guilty. Government pleader summarising the case stated that C. I. D. searched a house in Mohalla Hathiapathak, Devanathpura and recorded a suit case containing explosive substances and revolver catridges. Accused Subimal Kumar Roy and Mrinalini Dasi occupied the room from which the explosives and cartridges were recovered. The C. I. D. received information that the suit case was kept there by Radharani, accused. Government pleader further stated that one Bhagwatprasad would be produced who would state that Radha Rani had admitted to him that she had deposited the suit case with Mrinalini Dasi, accused and that she had informed Mrinalini Dasi that it contained stuff for preparing bombs.—A.P.

NEW WAYS OF COLLECTING REVENUES

—:o:—

Defaulters Made To Stand In The Sun.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Aug. 20.

Khan Bahadur Aslam Saifi has been elected President Meerut Municipal Board vice Mr. Yamin Khan, M. L. A., who had resigned. It will be interesting to note here that the District and Town Congress Committees have decided to contest all the seats for the Local Boards.

Preparations are afoot here for the celebration of the hoisting of the new National Flag. A circular letter has been issued calling all Congress organisations in the Province to hoist the new flag. Meetings and processions are to be arranged at all important centres where the significance of the new flag in the light of the Congress resolution can be explained and fully emphasised to the populace.

COLLECTING REVENUE.

Reports of alleged excesses in Teh. Baghpat have been received here. It is alleged that in the village Gadhi in the said Tehsil all the Lambardars of Mahal No. 16 Biswas were summoned and dues were demanded from them. On their reply that they could not pay the sum immediately but would try to manage in a short time, the cattle of the defaulters were collected and shut up in a narrow compound. The Lambardars were sent to be produced before the S. D. O. after which they with 20 others were locked up in the hawalat. One man who also had not paid the revenue was made to stand in the sun for two hours.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee a public meeting was held at Niloha Teh. Mowana. A good number of villagers including some Mahomedans attended it. Messrs. Ram Chandra Sharma and Satto Mal addressed the meeting and explained to the audience the necessity for observing the Truce Terms. They further outlined the future Congress programme.

Another meeting was held at Phalawda and was addressed by Pt. Ram Chandra Sharma and Hakim Kunwar Sen.

MAHATMA'S VICTORY OVER BRITISH DIPLOMATS

Amraoti Supports Congress Decision

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, Aug. 22.

Dr. Bhojraj, President, District Congress Committee, Amraoti, speaking in a public meeting held yesterday in Ganesh Theatre under the presidentship of Dr. Shivajirao Patwardhan, explained how Mahatmaji's non-participation in the London Conference is perfectly consistent with the Congress attitude. Dr. Bhojraj further urged upon the people to assist the Congress and prove that it is immaterial to us what takes place in London.

Dr. Shivajirao Patwardhan in his very illuminating speech said that by putting his charge-sheet before the world, Gandhiji gained a great moral victory over the British diplomats. Like him, we are also prepared to face any situation. Our non-violent fight has proved that our demand is just and noble.

KERALA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Sessions In Tellicherry

TELLICHERY, August 22.

A very large number of Moslem delegates and visitors from all parts of Kerala attended the first Kerala Moslem Conference which opened to-day at the Town Hall, which was tastefully decorated, under the presidency of Mr. Jamal Mohamed, M.L.A. The proceedings opened with prayer and songs of welcome. After the address of Khan Bahadur Kunhiahmed Koya, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Jamal Mahomed read the presidential address in Malayalam, a translation of which was read by Mr. Abdur Rahiman, Editor of "Al-Ameen". The Conference then adjourned to meet at three in the afternoon when the Subjects Committee will discuss draft resolutions. A noteworthy feature of the Conference to-day was the presence of several Hindus.—A.P.

TANGAIL OUTRAGE

Three Persons Arrested

TANGAIL, Aug. 22.

Mrs. Cassells came to Tangail on August 19 and after supervising flood relief work in the mofussil returned to the Sub-Divisional headquarters only last evening. Prior to the incident, he visited the Municipal and Local Board offices. First aid was given in Tangail Hospital and the Local Assistant Surgeon accompanied him to Dacca. Several houses were searched last night and about three arrests made. The last words of Mr. Cassells to the Sub-Divisional Officer before leaving Tangail were "You did your best Furrokh. Do not worry about it. Attend to the flood relief work."—A.P.

AMALGAMATION OF AMOD AND VAGRA TALUKAS.

A Protest.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMOD, August 21.

The Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government has setforth a proposal of amalgamation of Amod Taluka and Vagra Taluka. Consequently, the District Collector issued notices informing people that their taluka would be abolished and amalgamated with Vagra Taluka and if so the people had any complaints to be made regarding the same they should forward them to the Collector within a month.

Requisitions and telegrams were sent to the Collector and Commissioner respectively by the people of Amod. More requisitions and telegrams are likely to follow from the adjoining villages. A deputation of prominent persons will see the Collector within two days. As a protest against the present action, a three days Hartal is being observed here.

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CAWNPORE PUBLIC CONDEMNS TERRORISM

—:o:—

No Use Shooting Down Individual Officers,

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 20.

"This meeting of citizens. Cawnpore, strongly disapproves of all acts of violence and submit to perpetrators of such highly improper deeds as political murders and dacoities that the best interests of the nation can at present be served only by following the path of non-violence and peace, this meeting further believes that no patriots of India can ever have any concern with the recent pistol affrays and dacoities of Cawnpore."

This resolution was adopted in a public meeting held under the auspices of Town Congress Committee this evening by a large majority of public present.

The proceedings started under presidentship of Sjt. B. Narainprasad Arora.

The President said that it was the first meeting after the riots that had been allowed, and he had given out the future foreign cloth boycott programme, they were to take up soon.

OPPOSITION.

When Mr. Gopinath Singh, stood up to move the above resolution he was greeted with prolonged loud shouts of "sit down", "shame" and slogans praising terrorists for over 5 minutes. This went on when the President stood up and challenged the youngmen to come openly to the platform to oppose the motion and not create this mischief. Some youngmen came forward to oppose it and it was all quiet then.

Mr. Gopinath Singh then delivered a forceful speech in favour of non-volence. He said the Congress wanted all those things which the terrorists wanted, the same form of government, change of government, relief of workers and peasants. There was the difference of methods only, one leading through bloodshed, the other through love.

After the resolution had been formally seconded by Pundit Balkrishna Sharma, Mr. Shrinarain Tiwary opposed it.

THE KEEP TO NON-VIOLENCE.

President then called upon Mr. Jog to deliver his speech. He was hooted from all sides saying "C.I.D.", "Traitor", "Shame", "Sit Down", "He has betrayed us" etc. etc. For several minutes everybody stood up in confusion.

Then he spoke saying there were worse traitors and agent provocators in revolutionary party. Individual violence can never lead to mass revolution.

Pundit Dewanarain Pande then appealed to audience in a lengthy speech to keep to non-violence.

Pundit Balkrishna Sharma pointed out the defects in the terrorist movement and proved why it could never succeed in our country. He said well-known terrorists like Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Ramprasad, Bismil had concluded before their deaths that individual terrorism was against their country's interest". If you want to change the entire machinery of Government why should you shoot individual officers?

When put to vote the resolution was declared carried by a vast majority.

MR. BENN HECKLED.

Questions In Parliament

The following questions were answered in the House of Commons:—

Sir A. Knox (Wycombe, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had now arrived at decision with regard to inviting the chairman of the Statutory Commission to be a member of the Round Table Conference.

Sir C. Oman (Oxford Univ., U.) also asked a similar question.

Mr. Benn (Aberdeen, N.).—The full list of those invited to be members of the Federal Structure Committee has already been published. A similar announcement in regard to membership of the Conference will be made as soon as possible. In the meantime, I can only refer to the answer given by me in the debate on July 9 that the British membership will be composed of representatives of political parties.

Sir A. Knox.—Will the Right Hon. gentleman state what the reason is why Sir J. Simon has not been appointed? (Opposition cheers). Is it because he has some special knowledge of the Indian situation? (Cries of "Reply").

The Speaker.—That is not a subject for a supplementary question.

Sir C. Oman asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had made any arrangement for representation of the British Services in India, active or retired, at the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn.—No, Sir.

Sir C. Oman.—Can the Right Hon. gentleman inform us why those who for the last generation have been engaged in constitutional work in regard to the administration of India are entirely excluded from any power of taking part in this Conference?

The Speaker.—I am afraid we cannot have these sort of questions as supplementary questions.

ATTACKS ON BRITISH OFFICIALS.

Sir A. Knox asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the increased frequency of murderous attacks on British officials, he would recommend to the Government of India the desirability of measures to prevent the incitement to murder in the Press and on the platform?

Mr. Benn.—Incitement to murder is an offence under the Indian Penal Code, and action is taken, where necessary, under its provisions. I need not add that the Government are fully alive to their responsibility for the safety of their officers.

Sir A. Knox.—Does not the Right Hon. Gentleman consider that the campaign of "hartal", as ordered by Congress in memory of the execution of Bhagat Singh, has really had a disastrous effect on India?

Mr. Benn.—I think that anything said or done in praise of the committor of such an offence does great harm.

SANDHURST REPORT.

Sir A. Knox asked whether the Indian Sandhurst Report was being published by the Government of India, and when copies would be available.

Mr. Benn said he could not say anything further yet.

In reply to a supplementary question, Mr. Benn said that he expected to receive the report in about a fortnight.

Mr. Remer (Macclesfield, U.) asked the Secretary of State for India if he could make any statement as to the communal riot which occurred at Srinagar, in Kashmir, on July 13.

Mr. Benn.—Such information as has reached me does not add anything material to the reports that have appeared in the Press. I understand that His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed a committee to inquire into the causes and circumstances of the disturbances, and to make recommendations with a view to restoring good relations between the communities.

STABBING OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Captain P. MacDonald (Isle of Wight, U.) asked if the Secretary of State for India had any further information concerning the stabbing of British officers in the Punjab mail train on Thursday, July 23.

Lieut.-Col. Hensage (Louth, U.) also asked a similar question.

Mr. Benn.—The reports received by me do not add to what has appeared in the Press. I have no information as to the motives for this outrage. I understand that one arrest was made by the police, and every effort will, of course, be made by the authorities to face the assailants and bring them to justice.

THE SHOOTING OF A JUDGE.

Replying to a question by Mr. Hannon (Birmingham, Moseley, U.), Mr. Benn said:—

I have just received the following telegram from the Government of Bengal:—"Regret to have to have to report that Garlick, Sessions Judge, Alipore, was shot dead to-day in Court, by assassin, at present unknown, who was himself killed by guard." The House will, I am sure, desire to express its sincere sympathy with the relatives of this officer.

THE RED SHIRT ARMY.

Mr. Remer asked the Secretary of State for India if he could make any further statement as to the steps taken recently to prevent demonstrations by the Red Shirt Army in the North-West Province.

Mr. Benn.—Notices under the Criminal Procedure Code have been issued in certain areas of the Peshawar district forbidding for a period of two months meetings, processions, and demonstrations of the Youth League and the kindred associations, and similar action has been authorized in the Kohat and Bannu districts.

Mr. Bracken (Paddington, N. U.) —Why is it not authorized all over India?

Mr. Benn.—Because the Government of India rests with those who know the facts, and not with the Hon. Member.

Mr. Bracken.—Can the Congress hero insult anyone in this House?

Mr. Boothby (Aberdeen, E.. U.) —Is it not a fact that the ultimate responsibility for the Government of India rests with this House?

Mr. Benn nodded assent.

CASE FOR CITY CIVIL COURT

Indian Merchants' Against Laws' Delays

Copy of letter No. 1640 dated 19th August from the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, regarding 'Establishment of City Civil Court, Bombay.

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to send their views hereby, with reference to your letter of the 16th June 1931, No. 1322/III (A).

It is argued in some quarters that the cost of the litigant in the City Civil Court will not be less than the cost in the High Court, and may be more. My Committee have examined this point carefully, and are of opinion that this contention is not justified by the facts as they actually are.

CHEAPENING JUSTICE.

The contention, that the City Civil Court cost may be higher than the cost of suits of a similar nature in the High Court, is not justified. My Committee, however, would suggest that, in order to cheapen justice still more, and to remove the very serious and justifiable complaints about the present high cost of litigation, Government might very well fix a new scale of charges for the City Civil Court, a scale which would be less than that for the Small Cause Court. It is found that Government get a revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs from the Small Cause Court, after paying for all expenses for Judges, establishment, etc. My Committee are of opinion that it is not advisable to make any profits out of Courts of Justice. If this principle is kept in mind, there would be no cause for the apprehension, that the City Civil Court costs may be the same as, or even higher than, the present High Court costs. My Committee suggest that a scale should be fixed, under which costs should not be higher than Rs. 250 on a suit of Rs. 5,000 on a maximum.

LAWS DELAYS.

'Commercial suits are at present taken up within less than six months of their filing in the High Court. My Committee would suggest that such suits should be disposed of within three months after they have become ripe for reasoning in the new City Civil Court. Similarly 'summary suits' should not take more than 20 days, and 'short-cause suits' not more than one month.

As regards section 17 (2) of the City Civil Court Bill, my Committee would suggest that provision should be made for transferring to City Civil Court all suits within its jurisdiction lying on the file of the Bombay High Court on the date on which the Act comes into force, should the parties agree to such a transfer, with a provision that the winning party in the City Civil Court, whether plaintiff or defendant, should get also the costs properly and legitimately incurred on the Original side of the High Court in those suits up to the afore-said date.

In conclusion, my Committee hope that every effort will be made to expedite the progress of the Bill which, they understand from the Press Communique issued by the Government, will have to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly.

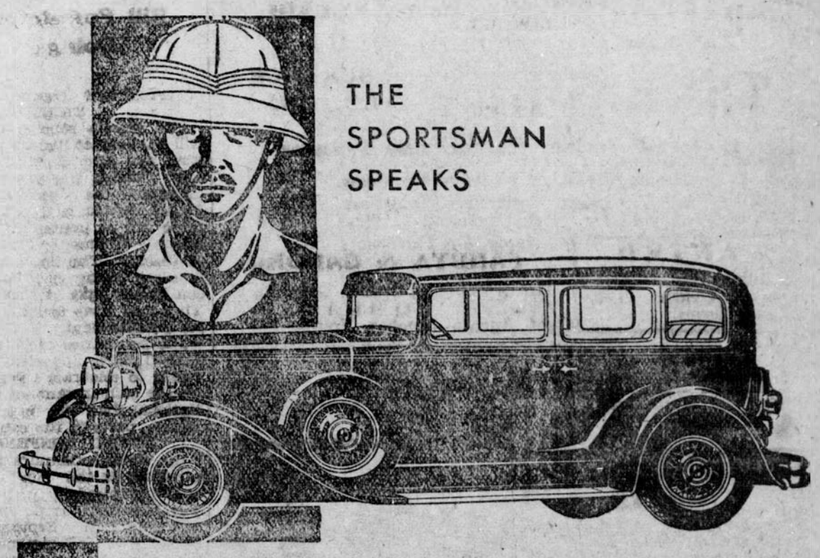
Opening Of New Airway Terminus At Victoria.

Imperial Airways have now moved from their previous Executive Offices in Charles Street, Lower Regent Street, London, to their new Airway Terminus, which is situated at the entrance to the continental departure platforms of Victoria Station, Southern Railway.

It is the tendency nowadays, in great cities, for specific industries to congregate in given areas. In London, for example, we have the passenger shipping industry in Cockspur Street, the motor-car industry in Great Portland Street, and the larger Hotels tending towards the Mayfair district.

Now, by this move of Imperial Airways, modern travel interests are moving westwards, and Victoria is becoming the departure centre for passengers who journey by road, rail, or air to the South and the continent. The establishment of the new Airway Terminus at Victoria enables the time of an airway journey from the West-End of London to the centre of Paris to be reduced to 3 hours 40 minutes.

DHARWAR:—On Wednesday 9, a serious motor accident took place here. A motor car belonging to Mr. Ramanarayan Giri, son of the late Rao-Bahadur Gopal Giri, has been rompletely damaged. Miss Baptista, Assistant Lady Surgeon at the Govt. Civil Hospital received serious injuries on her skull.



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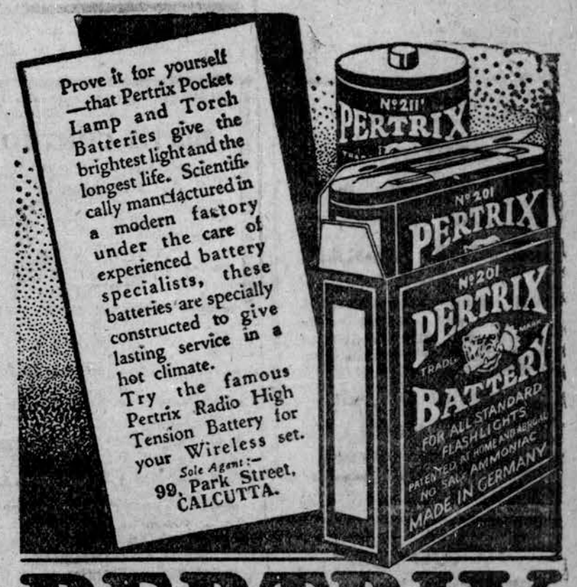

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POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN MALABAR

—:o:—

Bill For Reforming Marriage Customs And Doing Away With Slavery Of Women

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 18.

The Kerala Muslim Conference will be held at Tellicherry on the 22nd and 23rd inst. The Municipal Council will present an address to the president Janab Jamal Mohamad, M.L.A. An address will be presented by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce at Calicut. The nationalist Muslims are trying to influence the conference against heavy odds. They may have to form a definite party subsequently.

The secretaries of the Kerala P. C. C., have appealed to the public to celebrate the Flag Day on the 30th instant when the new National Flag will be hoisted in various parts of the country.

YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will preside over the Youth Conference organised by the Kerala Yuvak Sangha at Calicut on the 14th and 15th September. Arrangements are vigorously progressing. A demonstration of indigenous physical culture is arranged. Sjt. Bose has been invited to visit Badagar also.

A Khadi Week is being celebrated in order to intensify the Khader sale and propaganda throughout the province. A large number of propagandists are carrying on anti-liquor campaign with most attractive action-songs depicting the domestic and social miseries caused by drink habit.

HELP THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

"Depressed classes are also submerged in floods" is the theme of a very pathetic appeal issued by the President of Kerala P. C. C. who describes the sad plight of Cherumas and Pulayas whose huts have been submerged and washed off by the heavy rainfall this week. The poor serfs of land are suffering from want of shelter, cloth and food. The Congressmen are collecting rice and cloth to help them.

JINNAH HALL HOOLIGANISM.

The Atma Vidya Sangha conference on its seventh day passed a resolution strongly condemning the "Shaukatali party's misconduct in the Jinnah Hall meeting organised by the Nationalist Muslims of Bombay" and expressing admiration and sympathy for the Nationalist Muslim leaders and members who suffered at the hands of rowdies.

NOT HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT.

Pundit Jawaharlal Interviewed.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

The "Leader" publishes the following:—

While Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other Congress leaders, who returned from Bombay recently, are yet entertaining strong hopes of a solution of the difficulties that have led Mahatma Gandhi to abandon his visit to London, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed declared: "I think it is unlikely that Government will remove obstacles so that Mahatma Gandhi may be able to proceed to London.'

If, however, he added in reply to another question, further developments affect the resolutions on the subject of the Congress Working Committee, another meeting of the Working Comittee would have to be convened to reconsider the situation.

The interviewer next requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to explain how the alleged actions of the Government amounted to breach of the terms of the truce, as the correspondence published did not make the point clear beyond suggesting that there was, if anything, a breach of faith on the part of the Government.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said: 'The correspondence published by the Government is not complete. Specially in regard to the United Provinces only two telegrams have been published and these do not give any facts. It has been our contention that there have been numerous breahes of the terms of Settlement on the part of the Government in the United Provinces. The question, however, which was in the forefront in Bombay, was that of Bardoli. This involved a clear breach of an undertaking given to Mahatma Gandhi. However much the Congress Working Committee was prepared to put up with unpalatable facts, it could not give in on a matter of vital principle involving the "bona fides" of Mahatma Gandhi, and his assurance given to the cultivators of Bardoli. The question, therefore, was not a petty issue relating to Bardoli, but one of principle and one which showed us the mentality of the Government behind. I cannot say what will happen in the immediate future. The Working Committee has made the position of the Congress quite clear. The next move lies with the Government. If they accept the contention of the Congress and are prepared to remove the obstacles in our way then the Committee will certainly be prepared to reconsider the position. But there can be no reconsideration so long as the obstacles are not removed. All along Mahatma Gandhi has stressed that where there was a difference in interpretation the matter should be impartially judged. Even this obvious way out of the impasse has been rejected by Government, who claim t obe the sole judges. If they are to be the sole arbiters there was no necessity for the Delhi agreement. They might very well have said that they would do what they thought right and proper.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Nehru said that the decision of the Working Committee had nothing to do with the communal situation or with various incidents that had happened in Bombay recently. He added:—'I do not wish to go into any detail as Mahatma Gandhi is the recognised spokesman of the Congress in this matter and I have no doubt that he will explain fully the present attitude and the future policy of the Congress.'

Asked if the latest suggestion of an inquiry by an officer of the Government such as a High Court judge, was also discussed with the Viceroy before, Pandit Jawaharlal said:—'In regard not only to Bardoli but to the interpretation of all doubtful terms of the Settlement we have claimed that an impartial inquiry tribunal or committee should decide. The question of what this tribunal or committee should consist of has not been considered as the principle of any such reference to a third party has not been accepted by Government, who claim to be the ole judges.'

IS THE TRUCE OVER?

Q.—The object with which the truce was arrived at was to enable the Congress to participate in the Round Table Conference. Your Working Committee has decided against the Congress participating in the Conference. Should not the truce be considered to be over?

A.—We are perfectly justified in saying that the truce is over, but simply to avoid precipitating the conflict we are prepared to carry on as if the truce continued provided that the other party also takes the same view and gives us relief in cases where according to us there have been manifest breaches of the truce.

Q.—But the Working Committee has already held that the other party is guilty of breaking the truce terms and the Committee should, therefore, have concluded that so far as indication by action was concerned, it was clear that the other party did not desire to continue the truce.

A—This is true but we wish to give the truce another chance. It may be that the other party is not yet prepared to terminate the truce and on reconsideration it may give us the relief as the results of the breaches of the terms of the truce, in proof of its desire to continue the Settlement.

Q.—Am I to understand that the reason why you do not wish to declare that the truce was over, in spite of the action of the other party indicating from your point of view that it did not want to stick to the truce terms, is that you want the other party itself to say in clear terms that the truce should be considered as cancelled?

A. Certainly it is for the other party to say whether it wants the truce to continue or not. If it does not want to continue it obviously we cannot do so ourselves If it does still wish to continue it we are prepared to do our best to yearr yo with the Settlement. We have no desire to restart the conflict so long as we have any other alternative left. When there is no other way left open to us then of necessity we have to fall back on our sole effective method of action, that is, Satyagrana.

Q.—Suppose ultimately it so happens that the Congress does not participate in the Round Table Conference will the Congdess be prepared to give consideration to the decisions that may be arrived at in the Round Table Conference?

A.—The Congress will give consideration to anything and everything which fits with the Congress resolutions on independence and fundamental rights.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is expected to address on the present political situation, a public meeting of the citizens of Allahabad proposed to be held in the Purushottam Das Park on Thursday evening under the auspices of the City Congress Committee.

EX-EMPLOYEE SENTENCED.

FOR FRAUDULENTLY CASHING CHEQUE.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 20.

Mr. J. Samuel was working as a typist and general clerk in the Foro Agency Company, Poona, in July 1928. He was dismissed from service, when it was found that the figures in the railway receipts were scratched. After a few days, Mr. Williams of the Company learnt about the cashing of a cheque of Rs. 660 in the Imperial Bank; which was not cashed by Mr. Williams. When he saw the handwriting on the cheque in the Bank, it was found that it was the handwriting of the accused. Complaint was lodged with the police, but there was no trace of him It was on 18th April, 1931 that Mr. Samuel was arrested at Pangoda, a village in Rangoon. He was brought over to Poona. The accused was tried and found guilty by the jury. The judge agreeing with the jury sentenced the accused for 2 years' hard labour for the theft of the cheque and a fine of Rs. 100 and for signing the cheque, 4 years' hard labour and Rs. 200 fine was given. Both sentences are to run concurrently.

"UNUSUAL AND ILLEGAL" PROCEDURE.

Poona Magistrate's Judgment Quashed.

The procedure adopted by a Magistrate in a case which the Sessions Judge characterised as unusual and illegal came for hearing before Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee in the Bombay High Court.

In this case Abdul Kadar vs. Kassam was convicted by Mr. H. C. Fleming, First Class Magistrate, Poona Cantonement, under Sec. 5 of Motor Vehicle Act and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks simple imprisonment.

Aggrieved with this sentence, Abdul Kadar appealed to Mr. N. J. Wadia, Sessions Judge, Poona, who referred the case to the High Court under Sec. 432 C.P.C. recommending that the conviction should be set aside.

The applicant Abdul Kadar was charged with having driven his motor lorry in a rash and negligent manner along Poona-Sholapur road on 24th November last. On that date a military lorry driven by Sepoy Sultankhan was going between Kitchner Lines and K. C. S. B. Barracks. The military lorry driven by Sultankhan collided with the lorry driven by Abdul Kadar and as a result Abdul Kadar's lorry dashed against a bullock cart and then against a lamp post, which was knocked down.

Sultankhan and Abdul Kadar were subsequently prosecuted by the police under Sec. 5 of the Motor Vehicle Act. Both the cases were tried in a summary manner by the Cantonement Magistrate 1st Class. The case against Sultankhan was taken first and against Abdul Kadar afterwards.

UNUSUAL PROCEDURE.

Sultankhan was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment. The procedure followed by the Magistrate was considered somewhat unusual by the learned Sessions Judge for the following reasons: In the case against Sultankhan which was heard first, the evidence of Sergeant Hanney was recorded. Applicant Abdul Kadar was examined as a prosecution witness.

The case against Abdul Kadar was then taken up when Sergeant Hanney was not examined in chief. His examination in chief against Sultankhan was taken into consideration and Abdul Kadar was allowed to cross examine on it.

The statement by Sultanthan as an accused in the case against himself was allowed to go in as evidence against the applicant Abdul Kadar and Abdul Kadar was allowed to cross-examine on it. The Sessions Judge to whom an appeal was preferred by Abdul Kadar, after hearing the cases thought that the procedure adopted by the magistrate was illegal and vitiated the trial.

SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

He, therefore, made a reference to the High Court under Section 433 C. P. C. recommending to set aside the conviction. Their Lordships Justice Patkar and Justice Barlee hearing the argument set aside the sentence and directed to refund the fine, if it was paid.

MANGOES BY AIR MAIL

LONDON.

By Air Mail.)

For the first time mangoes, the much-prized tropical fruit, are now on sale in London in a fresh condition.

Gathered in Egypt late on Saturday evening, they are placed on board the Imperial Airways flying-boat leaving Alexandria for London with the Indian and African air-mail early on Sunday morning.

The mangoes arrive at Croydon on Tuesday afternoon, within approximately 60 hours of leaving Egypt, and are conveyed immediately by motor-car to the West-End, being on sale the same evening.

Mangoes ripen rapidly and hitherto, owing to the time occupied by surface transport, the problem has been to get them to London before they have become over-ripe.

The speed of the Imperial Airway trans-Empire services is to be utilised regularly, now, in providing London not only with fresh mangoes but also with other tropical fruit of this nature.

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N. DATTA, Manager. Bombay Branch.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakkai Maru	4903	20 Aug.	28 Aug.
Tokushima Maru	5976	20 Aug.	31 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	...	@ 8 Sept.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sept.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@22 Sept.
xNagato,,	5901	15 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	Sept.	21 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 Sept.	4 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	16 Sept.	22 Sept.
Asama Maru	22000	30 Sept.	6 Oct.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
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Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
—:o:—
New York, Aug. 22.
To-day's Closing.

October	6.87
December	7.98
January	7.18
March	7.35
May	7.56

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 22.

October	6.86
December	7.08
Middling Spot	6.63

—:o:—
NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 22.
New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	.....
January	.....
March	...

New York. Noon call,

October	
January	
March	...

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 22.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 22
Opening Closing.

July		3.59
August		3.61
September		3.66
October	3.63	3.68
November		3.72
December		3.77
January	3.74	3.82
February		3.87
March	3.83	3.91
April		3.95
May	3.92	3.98
June		4.01
July	—	4.04
August		3.74
Middling Spot		

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Aug. 22.

	Bales
Estimated Spot Sales	2,000
Sales for Export	Nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 22.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.00
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.15
Broach Superfine (Good Staple	3.30
Oomra Good	2.73
Oomra Fully Good	2.83
Oomra Fine	2.98
Bengal Good	2.63
Bengal Fully Good	2.73
Bengal Fine	2.83
Scinde Fully Good	2.73
Scinde Fine	2.83
Scinde Superfine	2.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 22.

SAKELLARIDIS,	
September	5.37
October	5.54
November	5.67
January	5.84
March	6.00
May	6.17
July	6.31
F. G. G. Spot	5.85

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Aug. 22.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		324,807
Central India		339,135
Barsi & Nagar	257	166,202
Hyderabad-Gaorani		35,609
Berar	239	591,900
Central Provinces	177	373,746
Total Oomras	673	1,884,399
Dholera		261,350
N.-W. Provinces		93,552
Rajputana		53,109
Sind-Punjab	80	123,075
Broach	100	302,969
Coompta & Dharwar		93,168
Westerns-Northerns		49,047
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		42,618
Persian		1,380
American		138,246
Egyptian and African	158	328,199
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		702
Total	1,011	3,391,838

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
Bombay, August 22.
1st. Sept. to 20th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	125	597,656
Japan & China	1,950	1,865,655
Coast Ports		25,718
Up-country by Rail		221,894
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		32,332
Total	2,075	2,742,235

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Bales.
Barsi-Nugger	257
Berar	239
Central Provinces	177
Sind-Punjab	80
Broach	100
East Africans	153
Cotton	1,011 Cwts.
Wheat	1,290
Linseed	433
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	67
Gingellyseeds	295
Poppyseeds	125
Groundnuts	8,289
Castorseeds	3,461
Rice	4,924
Cottonseeds	1,626
Gram	736
Joowar	1,850
Barley	145
Bajree	1,615 Tons.
Coal	185

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 21.

We have received the following quotations by special cablegram
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes) £102-10-0.
Assam-Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £55-10-0.
Attock Oil Co., Ltd. £0-14-3.
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent. Preference £0-4-9.
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock £61.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-6-6.
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) £0-6-0.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-6-6.
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. £0-17-0.
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £5.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £103.
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord. £0-13-6.
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) £0-1-3.
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs. £73-10-0.
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-2-3.
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.) £1-10.
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord. £1-10-3.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Deb. £59-5-0.
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures £97-5-0.
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50 £99-5-0.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

Castorseed September 1931 delivery: Opening Rs. 32|; highest Rs. 32|6; closing Rs. 32|3.
Castorseeds May 1932 delivery. Opening Rs. 28|10; highest Rs. 28|15|6; lowest Rs. 28|9; closing Rs. 28|12.
Groundnut Seeds August 1931 delivery: Opening Rs. 33|10; closing Rs. 33|12.
Groundnut Seeds February 1932 delivery: Opening Rs. 28|-; highest Rs. 28|2; lowest Rs. 27|9; closing Rs. 27|14.

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 278 3|4.
Banks Selling T. T. 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 66-3/8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/2.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.

CROSS RATES—
New York-London 4.85 15/16, 21st inst. Nom.
Shanghai-London 1/2 5/8, 22nd inst.
Japan-London 2/0 7/16 21st inst. Nom.
London-Paris 123.95 21st inst.
London-Belgium 34.86 21st inst.
London-Switzerland 24.98 21st inst.
London-Italy 92.90 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Stagnant.
Gold £4-4-11 3/8 20th inst., £4-4-11 3/8 21st inst.
SILVER LONDON—
Ready 12 11/16 20th inst., 12 13/16 21st inst.
Forward 12 11/16 20th inst., 12 13/16 21st inst.
SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 27 7/16 20th inst., 27 3/4 21st inst.
LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 4 1/4 per cent 20th inst., 4 1/4 per cent 21st inst.
6 Mos. 4 15/16 per cent 20th inst., 4 15/16 per cent 21st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Ratt 4-1/2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 4 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57-9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-6.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88-6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 69-8.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-5.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-5.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14
6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99|9.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100-4.
6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103-4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67-8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67-8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 85-10.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—31st August settlement.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57-9.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10
Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	5	3
Silver, Ready	43	8	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	43	4	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	0	0

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
August 22.
Bamora, Forsyth, Busrah.
Varela, Carruthus, Busrah.
Querimabe, Hatchard, Bedi Bunder.

DEPARTURES.
August 23.
Barneo Maru, Kondo, Kobe.
Gundara, Slightham, Karachi.
Baron Vermon, McLean, Marmagoa.
Weissenfels, Giemermann, Karachi.

LOADING.
August 22.
Steamer Tevere for Genoa.
S.S. Bamora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer, Bamora arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer, Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Querimba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer, Querimba, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bedi Bunder, with a general cargo.
S.S. Borneo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Borneo Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Gandara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gandara, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.
S.S. Baron Vernon:—The G. Y. Coy's steamer, Baron Vernon, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa, with ballast.
S.S. Weissenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd., steamer Weissenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, August 22.
2. Ranpura, London, 5-9-31, M. M. and Co.
3 City of Melbourne, Karachi 26-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Arabia, Italy, 26-8, L T & M Italiana.
9 Masula, U. K. 25-8, M M and Co.
11 Castalia Liverpool 5-9 G Trading Co.
12 Weissenfels, Karachi, 23-8, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Khandalla E Africa, 26-8-31, M. M. Co.
15. Sala bangka, Java, 22-8-31, T. Morrison and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
2 Borneo Maru, Osaka, 22-8, O S Kaisha.
3. Bamora, P.-Gulf, 26-8-31, M. M. and Co.
8 Hakkai Maru, Japan, 29-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Sirsa, Calcutta, 25-8-31, M. M. and Co.
10/11 Tokushima Maru Japan 31-8-31 N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Janaki, Malabar Coast 25-8-31 Malabar S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
A Padma, Malabar Coast, 25-8-31, S. Hassam and Co.
F Alavi Jeddah N F. Turner Morrison and Co.
K Ellora Karachi, 12-9 M and Co
M. San Francisco Xavier, N. F. N. F. Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co.
P Vita, Busrah N F. M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-9 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 11-9 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 18-9 P and O S N Co.
Moldavia 24-9 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 25-9 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Hatrana, 30-8, M M and Co.
Durenda 20-9 M M and Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Nankin, 22-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Agra, 1-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Shalatta, 28-8-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Simla, 5-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Baroda 7-9 K N Co.
Tarantia 4-9 G T Co.
City of Poona 28-9 K N Co.
Circassia 30-9 G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Neidenfels, 29-8, L Edward Ltd.
Altenfel 5-9, L Edward Ltd.
Libenfels 17-9, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tullisse 24-9 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.
Aquileia 22-9 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Moncalieri, 29-8-31, L. T. Co.
Fusijama 5-9 L T Co.
Pilsna 7-9 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Dalhart, 7-9-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
Silverfer 2-9 Volkart Bros.
Unicol, 5-10-31, L. Edwards Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31 N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 15-9 N Y Kaisha
Tevere, 25-8-31, L. T. Co.
Venezia, 23-8-31, L. T. Co.
Kaya Maru 30-9 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 24-8 O S Kaisha
Shunko Maru 9-9 O S Kaisha
Argun Maru 24-9 O S Kaisha.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola, 11-9, M M and Co.
Karanja 26-9 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 5-9-31 P. and O. S. N. Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia, 26-8-31 O. M. Italiana.
FOR HAVRE.
Masula, 24-8 M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakkai Maru and F N Y Kaisha
Tokushima Maru, 30-8 N Y Kaisha.
FOR TRIESTE
Venezia L. T. and Co.
Tevere L. T. and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 26-8-31 M. M. Co.
Varela, 28-8-31, M. M. and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalaputra, 20/8, S S N Co.
Sirsa N F, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, 16-8 T M Co.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla N F, M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi N F, T M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Ranpura P and O S N Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Masula, M M & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Arabia M. Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokushima Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Hakkai Maru N F, Karachi.
FOR TRIESTE
Venezia L T Co.
Tevere L. T. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sirsa M M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalputra, S. S. N. Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Jalapulacca, S. S. N. Co.
FOR BUSREH.
BAMORA.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla M M and Co.
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Salabangka, 22-8-31.
Weissenfels, 22-8-31.
Alavi, 21-8-31.
Janaki, 21-8-31.
Netravati, 21-8-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, August 22.
S.S. Masula for London:—2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes W. T. Suren.
S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—75 bales woolraw Cox and Kings, Ltd.; 243 bales woolraw M. Nissim; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 7000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Sons.
For Glasgow:—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Nathoo; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes J. Travers and Sons.
For Manchester:—105 cwt. gum karaya N. Moolji and Co4
City of Melbourne for Antwerp :—2000 cwt. groundnutoil cakes H. Ramji and Co.
S.S. Venezia for Port Said:—16 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co., Ltd.
For Suez:—44 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co., Ltd.
For Alexandretta:—15 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.
For Tripoli:—25 bales cotton yarn Phoenix Mills Ltd.
For Varno:—40 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David and Co.
For Venice:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S.S. Arabia for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw C. and Thackersay Ltd.
For Marseilles:—2000 cwt. groundnuts K. Denchand an co.
S.S. Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—19 cwt. fish monds E. Moledina.
S.S. Hakkai Maru for Kobe:—46 bales cotton raw A. Khimji and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.
S.S. Bornes Maru for Shanghai :—250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, August 22.
City of Melbourne agents K. Nixon and Co. from Liverpool:—41 cases looms; 60 cases paper; 95 cases whisky; 51 cases beer; 24 cases valves; 174 cases tyres; 32 cases cheese; 32 cases bobbins; 46 cases newspaper; 59 bdle iron flanges; 1330 bdle steel sheets; 25 bdle steel rdiges; 200 bdle steel angles; 58 bdle lose pullys; 30 loose weights; 1713 cases soap; hose hinghts; 1713 cases soap; 23 drms dyes; 144 drms paint; 1000 drms pitch; 25 drms grease; 20 drms medicinal paraffin; 513 cases E'ware; 470 cases machinery; 240 cases cotton goods; 65 cases yarn.

From Glasgow:—37 cases cottons; 32 cases cotton thread; 100 cases nails; 153 cases valves; 120 cases ghee; 190 cases ale; 157 cases whisky; 474 cases beer; 48 cases E'ware; 57 cases machinery; 55 bdle boiler material; 350 loose bars; 481 bdle bolts and nuts; 1695 bdle steel bars; 524 bdle tubes; 21900 pcs firebricks; 245 loose cisterns.

From Dinkirk:—1673 bdle steel joists; 254 bdle steel rods; 1884 bdle steel bars; 372 bdle steel angles.

LABOUR LEADERS ON TRIAL.

None To Bail Them Out In Sholapur.

(From A Correspondent.)
SHOLAPUR, August 21.

Cases against the two labour leaders Messrs Khole and Karhadker of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union who had come here to assist the local mill-strike activities and who were arrested in the evening of the 8th instant are now being taken up by the City Magistrate, Mr. Kale.

These leaders are charged under section 117 I. P. C. read with sections 341, 342, etc., of the same code and are alleged to have abetted, by making speeches, in workers' meetings, offences by the public generally or by number of classes of persons exceeding ten.

Public Prosecutor, Rao Bahadur N. C. Limaye, is conducting the prosecutions and Messrs. Maideo and Barve, pleaders, are defending the accused leaders. Prosecution evidence against both the accused is now recorded and charges are drawn against them as above.

NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Karhadker pleading not guilty to the charges brought against him stated that the police reports of the alleged inflammatory speeches for which prosecution is launched against him are not accurately reported and he never instigated any one to commit offences as said by the prosecution.

Although orders are passed to release both the leaders on bail, so far none is found to stand surety because each of the surety asked for is for Rs. 5,000. The accused are produced in the Court in an armoured lorry.

MILL-STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Bakhale, Secretary, Bombay Textile Union, who has come down here to study the strike situation personally is understood to have seen all the mill-managements and had a talk with them with a view to settle disputes between the mill-managements on the one hand and the Union on the other.

The main question in dispute, reported to have been discussed by Mr. Bakhale with the mill authorities, is the recognition of the Union. It is also understood that Mr. Bakhale had an interview lasting over an hour and a half with the District Magistrate, Mr. H. F. Knnight, in this matter.

Further it is learnt that once again Mr. Bakhale is to carry on more negotiations with the mill-managements and if possible to see that differences are bridged over and disputes settled.

SEPARATE BURMA R.T.C.

Protest From Burma Association

RANGOON, Aug. 22.

Chit Hlaing Sce Thein and Maung Su Presidents of three different General Councils of Burmese Associations, Maung Pu, Leader of the Burma Home Rule Party and Maung Maung Ji, representative of the Burma Sangha Council, have wired to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy protesting against holding a separate Burma Round Table Conference, insisting on simultaneous representation on the Indian Round Table Conference and its important sub-committees and also demanding adequate representation for anti-separationists—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1931.

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Angry Bohras Invade Wellington Cinema

HOW A PRIESTLY ORDINANCE WAS ENFORCED ON WOMEN

Police On The Scene: Traffic Obstructed: Cars Searched

There were angry scenes outside the Wellington Cinema on Sunday morning.

The reason was that a number of Bohra ladies wanted to help the cause of suffering humanity by swelling the receipts of the charity show of "Shirin-Farhad".

Orthodoxy thought that it was un-Islamic for Bohra women to attend cinema shows and the head priest's flat was to that effect.

A large police force was on the scene watching. A deputation of Bohra women went inside the theatre on a detective errand—to report the unorthodox to proper authorities.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Ruffled beards—black beards—white beards—black and white or grey beards—big beards as well as small—trimmed beards as well as unruly ones—flowing beards as well as settled ones! It was all beards at Dhobi Talao on Sunday morning.

Pedestrians had gathered round them, street urchins were cheering them up. The police were there in fairly large numbers under Inspector Byrd and Superintendent Fern.

Passers-by wondered what the trouble was all about. Some contented themselves merely by speculating about its origin and its sequel and left the scene of turmoil with a sense of grouse that Bombay had ceased to be the haven of peace that it used to be. Others, the more inquisitvie ones, those who had a little time to waste, got down from their respective vehicles and joined the crowd only to add to the difficulty of those who were regulating traffic. Motor cars were held up, tram cars were detained, victoria-wallahs could not urge their animals along lest they should bump into some beard or other that was hovering about the place.

THE STORY BEGINS.

"Well what was all the fuss about?" You might well ask. Here is the full story.

The management of the Wellington had advertised that on Sunday morning they would exhibit their popular film "Shirin-Farhad" exclusively for the benefit of purdah ladies and the proceeds were to go in aid of the G. T. Hospital. Thanks to the Government's indiscriminate methods of retrenchment, the G. T. Hospital is short of 60 beds. Dr. Moos is trying to satisfy the needs of the poor patients by appeals to public philanthrophy.

BAN ON BOHRA WOMEN!

The Wellington Cinema management felt they might devote a day's earnings to this cause. They realised Rs. 870 by the sale of tickets and, adding Rs. 131 on behalf of the firm, made of a gift of Rs. 1,001 to the Hospital. That however, was not the cause of the trouble. The trouble arose because His Holiness Mulla Saifuddin Taher, the head priest of the Bohra community ordained that Bohra women ought not to visit the show, as the practice was un-Islamic and what not. The Fatwa, apparently, did not cut much ice with those who had made up their minds and had booked their seats. The result was that an order was issued to the Bohra Volunteer Corps to picket the cinema and enforce the priestly "fatwa."

ORTHODOX CHIVALRY!

How the "fatwa" was enforced hardly does credit to the civic sense and chivalry of the orthodox picketers. I will give a few instances that came under my notice. A car full of Bohra ladies arrived, accompanied by a male attendant. There were old women in the car, girls of 10 to 12 years of age and girls of 20 to 25 years. All had booked their seats. The car was stopped and the ladies were asked to return. The male attendant tried to argue out the case on behalf of the womenfolk but he was gagged and dragged out of his front seat near the chauffeur. The driver himself was threatened that he must turn back. The ladies were naturally flabbergasted and had to oblige the priestly emissaries.

Soon after a closed car arrived on the scene. The chauffeur was asked if the ladies inside were Bohras or belonged to some other community. The bewildered driver replied that they were Khoja ladies, whereupon one of the volunteers kindly offered his orthodox services for the purpose of verification as to whether the driver's reply was correct or otherwise. The ladies themselves were orthodox on the point of Purdah. They naturally resented. An argument ensued. Other innocent cars were held up. After a furious lecture on the utter inadvisability—nay, wickedness—of women visiting cinemas, "where love-making was openly practised", the gallant volunteer kindly allowed the car to go in. The lecture was accompanied by vehement gesticulations and I heard a shrill voice from within the car say: "We have not come here to see this man acting. We want to see "Shirin-Farhad".

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON WOMEN.

Inspector Bird told me that in one case a Victoria was held up. The ladies jumped out of the carriage in their "Burkhas" and tried to rush into the cinema, when one of them was hit by an orthodox umbrella.

"Before I could arrest him, the man disappeared in the crowd. I was too occupied at the moment to trace him" said the Inspector.

"EJECT BOHRA LADIES" SAYS ORTHODOXY.

When matters were taking an unseemly turn, the Manager of Wellington Cinema requested the Police to clear the crowd, and approaching the leader of the picketers asked them if the management could do anything to ease the situation. Forthwith came the peremptory demand.

"Eject all Bohra ladies who have gone in and give them back the money. Further don't allow any more Bohra women to enter. If they have purchased their tickets already, refund their money. And since you say the proceeds are to go to a hospital, we are willing to give you Rs. 200 for the purpose."

The Manager replied that if he had known that there were factions among the Bohras and that they were going to have trouble, he would never have issued tickets to Bohra women. But having once issued the tickets, he could not, in all decency, prevent their entry. Those who have already got in must remain there; those who have not already gone in will be given the option of taking their money back or their tickets will be made available for any other day, they chose to come.

MONSTROUS DEMAND.

The Bohra leaders on their part were requested to withdraw their "forces" and restore the peace of the locality. These terms were accepted, but with one proviso, viz: the Management should stop the film and allow a deputation of Bohra women to enter the Cinema (free of charge) and report as to which families and how many of them, had dared to defy the priestly Ordinance. Obviously, the purpose was to report them to the Mullaji Sahib.

The Manager pleaded that this would inconvenience other ladies. But the Bohras were adamant. At last, the Manager yielded. Five Bohra ladies, nominees of the orthodox section, went in, scrutinised the faces of all those present and returned after about ten minutes.

I do not know if these intruders were hissed. The gathering was too polite for all that. I was told that nearly thirty cultured Bohra families were represented there. Heaven help them!

The crowd dispersed, but I am afraid the public has not heard the last of this ugly episode. The Management of the Wellington Cinema was much too obliging.

"RANK INTOLERANCE."

I waited outside the cinema till the show was over to obtain the views of some of the ladies present. And whom do I meet, to start with, but Atiya Begum, who, by the way is not a Dawoodi Bohra, but a Sulemani Bohra.

"Disgraceful," she burst forth. "Never seen such rank intolerance"

"What happened when the deputation of Bohra women entered the hall on its detective mission?" I asked.

DISGUSTING.

"Oh! it was disgusting. They stared into faces of each one of us and interrupted the show."

All may not have felt the intrusion as strongly as Atiya Begum's language suggests, but it could never have been welcome.

One lady told me that Gandhiji was to blame for all this trouble, because he had taught picketing.

I said there was picketing and picketing. Gandhiji never said that if a Bohra gentleman enters a foreign cloth shop, the picketers should insist on the dealer ejecting the bearded gentleman bodily.

She laughed. I hope the whole episode ends with a laugh.

YANGTSE FLOODS HAVOC

Heavy Casuality List

EPIDEMICS CLAIM MORE VICTIMS

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Hankow—At least 10,000 persons have died and 400,000 are homeless as a result of the Yangtse floods. Dysentery and typhoid are claming many victims. Hitherto, no apparent progress has been made in feeding the multitude of the starving and destitute people.—Reuter.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BUDAPEST

Karolyi Unable To Form Cabinet

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Budapest—Karolyi has reported to the Regent that he is unable to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

YOUTH LEAGUE SECRETARY RELEASED.

BENARES, Aug. 22.

The Secretary of the Benares Youth League who was arrested on August 4 under Section 395 and 54 has been released for want of evidence against him.—A.P.

RATNAGIRI FLOOD HAVOC.

SALVATION ARMY MEMBERS IN AFFECTED AREA.

RATNAGIRI, Aug. 22.

In response to a call for relief from the flood-stricken area in the southern division of this district, the Bombay Committee has deputed Brigadier Perry and Major Walker of the Salvation Army to proceed to the affected area, make enquiries and offer relief to the distressed. The party arrived here last evening and left this morning for the affected area.—A.P.

BARODA MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Alleged Victimisation

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

A Baroda message says that about a thousand operatives of the Baroda Spinning and Weaving Mill have gone on strike since yesterday, alleging victimisation of an operative and demanding his reinstatement and also demanding recognition of their Union, which is a branch of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association.—A. P.

MR. BALDWIN CHEERED ON ARRIVAL

Approves Colleagues' Action

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Cries of "Here's the man to save the country" and loud cheers greeted Mr. Baldwin at Victoria Station. He will be seeing Mr. Neville Chamberlain this evening.

Mr. Baldwin declined to discuss the political situation, but said that he completely approved of the line his colleagues had taken. —Reuter.

MORE ARRESTS IN CAWNPORE

Case Against Youth Leaguers

PROFESSOR SAYS IT IS NOT A REVOLUTIONARY BODY

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, August 22.

Sjt. Gangasahai Chaube, Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal and a prominent Congress worker was arrested to-day along with Sjt. Ganeshi Lal, under Section 108, Cr. P.C. Both were released on bail.

Sjt. Srinarain Tewari, who spoke on mass revolution and individual terrorism, at the Congress meeting was arrested under Section 108, but released on bail.

Sjts. Rameshchandra Mehta, Harnem Singh, B.C. Banerji, who were arrested under Section 302 in connection, probably with Rajaram Zalim's death a few days ago, have also been released on bail of Rs. 250 each, to-day.

Sjt. Munishwar Awasthi who was arrested with some empty bombshells near the Ganges Bridge, recently, with three companions, will be prosecuted along with his companions under Section 109.

They have been ordered to-day to be released on Rs. 1,000 security. The indentification parade of Kashiram, the absconder will take place to-morrow in the District Gaol in connection with the shooting of C.I.D. constables on 6th June last. It is not settled whether he will be tried here or sent to Delhi for the conspiracy case. Much depends in to-morrow's identification.

CASE AGAINST YOUTH LEAGUERS.

The statement of the injured constable, Ram Naresh, was that he was shot by three persons of which Kashiram was one.

The case against Prakash Narayan Saxena and Gopinath Singh under Section 108, commenced this morning before the District Magistrate. Four defence witnesses were examined. Ramkrishna Varma filed certain documents concerning the connection of the accused with the Congress. Mr. Varma also stated that both the accused went to villages persuading people to pay the revenue and the accused had observed the Truce. The witness identified the two letters sent by the Secretary of the Youth League to the District Magistrate, requesting them to return the confiscated property during the movement, but which had not been returned.

Dr. Jawaharlal stated that his children are members of the Youth League. It is not a revolutionary body but a co-ordinate body of the Congress.

PROFESSOR'S EVIDENCE

Professor P.D. Gupta, of the Christ Church College stated, answering Hemanta Kumar Chatterji, that he attended three meetings of the Youth League to which he was invited. He also attended the inter-communal dinner organised by the Youth League last year. Answering the Court, Prof. Gupta said, he did not think that the Youth League was a revolutionary body. He should have known it, if it were so. He could not swear by the secret activities of the individual members. Some of his friends are also in the Youth League. He himself was not a member of the Youth League or the Congress.

Jagdamba Prashad Hitaishi, the last witness, stated that one day on Meston Road, he saw Tikaram, Inspector, having some quarrel with both the accused. Tikaram told the accused in his presence that he would arrest them again and again. The case was adjourned till the 26th inst.

NATIONAL FLAG PULLED DOWN

Ban On National Songs

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has received information that the National Flag hoisted in Panrutti on the lamp-post belonging to the Union, Panruti, South Arcot District was pulled down under orders from the District Magistrate

The Commissioner of Police has issued an order prohibiting the staging of a Tamil drama to-night in the local theatre on the ground of objectionable national songs.

OBSERVE TRUCE, BUT BE READY.

U. P. C. Committee's Instructions

CONGRESS CANNOT BETRAY KISANS

BENARES, August 22.

Important resolutions as to the future attitude of the Congress towards the Delhi Settlement were passed this evening, at a meeting of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, held here under the presidentship of Mr. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani. Members from various parts of the Province were present in large numbers, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Babu Purshottam Das Tandon, Pandit Sunderlal, Dr. Murari Lal, and Mr. Sri Prakasa.

OBSERVE TRUCE BUT BE READY.

The principal resolution of the Committee draws the attention of the people of this Province to the resolution of the Working Committee requesting the country to continue to observe the terms of the Delhi Settlement, notwithstanding its decision not to take part in the Round Table Conference. The Committee expects that the Congressmen will show their discipline by fully observing the spirit of this decision in spite of all provocation by the local authorities. The Committee however, takes note of the political situation as it has developed during the last two weeks, and having regard to the spirit and tone of the Provincial administration and to the attitude of the Government of India, it feels doubtful as to how long the Settlement will last. It, therefore, desires all subordinate bodies to keep in readiness for such defensive action as may be directed by this Committee or its Council. The resolution was passed unanimously.

The Committee also passed a resolution supporting the Working Committee's decision not to participate in the Round Table Conference. This resolution expresses its full agreement with the decision of the Working Committee not to take part in the Round Table Conference, so long as it is not made clear that the Delhi Settlement will be honoured by the Government and relief given wherever there have been breaches of it on the part of the Government officials or an impartial tribunal appointed to consider allegations of the breach of the Settlement or the interpretation of the terms of the Settlement.

CONGRESS CANNOT BETRAY KISANS.

In the opinion of the Committee, the manner in which the Local Government and their officials have been committing breaches of the Settlement, particularly in their dealings with the peasantry and Congress workers and the attitude of the Government of India in regard to these breaches left no alternative to the Congress other than to refuse to participate in the Round Table Conference. The resolution further says that the Committee regrets that coercive processes and oppression continue even though the time for making collections has passed as also action against Congressmen and Kisans under the preventive sections of the Cr. P.C. and further that no relief is being given to thousands of Kisans ejected from their holdings. The Committee wishes to make it clear that being the custodian of the interests of the masses and the Kisans in particular, it cannot abdicate its own function, or agree to any course of action which may be injurious to the Kisans. At the time of wiring, the following resolution is being moved:—

In the event of an emergency arising so as to leave no time for calling a meeting of the Executive Council, the President is, hereby, authorised to act in the name and on behalf of the Council.—A.P.

NATIONALIST HINDU PARTY ORGANISED IN N. W. F.

—:o:—

To Oppose Policy Of Reactionary Hindus

PESHAWAR, Aug. 19

A meeting of Nationalist Hindus of Peshawar was held on the 16th inst. at 5 p.m. in the office of Lal Gokal Chand Dhanwa, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, to consider the desirability of forming a Nationalist Hindu Body in the Province to give an organised expression to their opinion, in view of the important impending constitutional changes in India, including N. W. F. Province, Lala Gokal Dhawan was in the chair.

After a prolonged discussion on the subject the following resolutions were unanimously passed at the meeting:—

1. Whereas it is an undeniable fact that the overwhelming majority of Hindus of this province are in favour of extension of full-fledged Reforms to this Province, subject to effective and adequate safeguards of their legitimate rights and interests, and

Whereas the shortsighted and wholesale opposition of Reforms by certain reactionary Hindus is detrimental to the best interests of the Hindu community and the country, and

Whereas the absence of organised expression of their views is likely to create misunderstanding about the attitude of the Hindu community on the question of Reforms, and

Whereas there is a grave danger of their case suffering by default owing to their supine attitude at this critical period of constitutional changes.

It has become now imperatively necessary that an independent and truly representative body of Frontier Hindus be formed to give organised expression to the views of their community with a view to attain equal status for the Province under the forthcoming constitution with adequate and effective safeguards for the Minorities.

It is therefore resolved to convert this meeting into such a body to be called Frontier Nationalist Hindu Federation.

2. Resolved that the following officer-bearers be provisionally elected:—

(a) L. Gokal Chand Dhawan: Advocate; President; P. Raghu Nath; Pleader; Secretary, P. Amir Chand Bombwala, Propaganda Secretary, L. Amir Nath Mehta Pleader, Treasurer.

A sub-committee of 9 members with power to co-opt was appointed to draft a constitution for F. N. H. Federation.—"Tribune."

Police And People Exchange Shots

BUT DACOITS NOHWERE.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

A local paper publishes a comic incident that recently took place in a village near Ahmedabad. On getting information that dacoits were to raid the village on the night of 21st August, an armed police party proceeded to the village from Ahmedabad. Mistaking the police party for dacoits, the village people ran away. They sent for help from the surrounding villages and a group of people proceeded to the place where the police party was waiting for dacoits. Mistaking the people for dacoits the police party fired a shot, which, however, injured none. The people thinking that the police party to be a gang of dacoits ran away. Meanwhile the people who had come from the surrounding villages fired two shots at the police party and thought the village people to be dacoits and began to search for them. Meantime, a police party from the adjoining village arrived. The Ahmedabad police party challenged the other police party, but the two parties finally recognised each other. Subsequently the head of the police party that had come from the adjoining village called the village people back and explained to them the real situation.

Some of the village people are reported to have been injured while running away in terror.—A.P.

DR. C. V. RAMAN IN POONA

Pleads For A Separate University

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, August 23.

Doctor Sir C.V. Raman arrived here yesterday noon. At the station he was received by the representative of the Agriculture College and garlanded. He then visited different colleges and addressed the Fergusson College students. In the evening, he presided over the anniversary celebration of the Agriculture College.

While addressing a distinguished gathering of guests and students he said that Poona is the centre of education and added that Poona could have a University of its own.

Proceeding, he said, that there were two aspects of science. One was art and literature and the other professional. They served their respective purpose. He then said that it was his ill-luck that he was not a student of Agriculture, though his fore-fathers were agriculturists. His father was responsible for this, for he was a student of Physics and Mathematics. He then explained the part agriculture students had to play in moulding India. He also referred to the retrenchment policy of the Government and warned against any retrenchment in the Science Research Department, as it was to play an important part.

TRIBUTES TO MR. G. K. DEODHAR

Diamond Jubilee Celebration

PURSE PRESENTED AS TOKEN OF APPRECIATION

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 22.

The Diamond Jubilee celebration of Mr. Gopal Krishna Deodhar, President, Servants of India Society, was held yesterday. The programme of the day began from morning with prayers and ended late at night. A big 'shamiana' was erected at the Seva Sadan. The function was attended by the prominent citizens of Poona. Also well-wishes of Mr. Deodhar from other places had come down for the purpose held in the morning. Mr. Lele paid glowing tribute to Mr. Deodhar's activities.

MR. DEODHAR'S REPLY.

Mr. Deodhar while thanking the audience said that the two "Shalokes" which always guides him, he would like to recite. He then in his thundering voice recited those "Shalokes." He then said that because he had experienced poverty, therefore he fell on this type of work. He had committed mistakes and used harsh words against others for which he asked for pardon, with prayers he closed his lecture.

Afterwards the morning programme was brought to a close by opening the hand-craft exhibition.

PURSE PRESENTED.

In the evening Mr. Deodhar was presented with a purse of Rs 10,000. The function was held in the Seva Sadan Hall under the presidentship of the Chief of Ichalkaranji.

The function began with a welcome song. Afterwards, Rani Saheb of Sangli welcomed the guests. Then the Rani Saheb of Jamkhindi requested the Chief of Ichalkaranji to take the chair. Mrs. Dwarkabai Bhut then read out the Address of Congratulation. She was followed by Mr. Mackenzie, the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, Babasaheb Kamat, Rao Bahadur Hanmanth Ram Ramnath, President Poona City Municipality, Sjt. N. C. Kelkar, Sjt. V. L. Mehta, Sjt. Kamat, Mr. Clayton. They all spoke about the services rendered by Mr. Deodhar. Then Mr. Deodhar was presented with a purse of Rs. 10,000.

Okha Port News .....

The Port Officer, Okha Port wires to-day:—

The S. S. "Clan Macvicar" (Line: Clan; Agents:—Messrs. Pestonji Bhicaji) arrived Port Okha on 20th inst. with 579 tons of cargo and left on 21st for Bedidport with same bottom cargo.—A.P.

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